

WEATHER FORECAST
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland—Generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Victoria Daily Times

NO MEETINGS TO-NIGHT
All engagements are cancelled owing to prohibitory Order-in-Council against public assemblies.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918

TWENTY PAGES

FOCH'S FORCES CONTINUE FORWARD MARCH

Enemy Is Being Thrust Back Rapidly in Champagne by Advancing Allies

AS DAYS PASS FORCES OF GERMANY STEADILY APPROACH THE BRINK OF DISASTER, PRESSED BY ALLIES

Foch's Rapid Hammer Blows Have Dumfounded Enemy, Who Is Reaping Results of Bad Error Made by His Staff; Developments in Champagne

Paris, Oct. 12.—To-day finds Germany a little nearer the brink of disaster. Marshal Foch's broom, applied in the Champagne, has swept the enemy back from a wider section of the front than ever before.

General Ludendorff is reaping the results of the cardinal error he made in thinking that the Allied offensives were bound to be spaced at wide intervals, like his own. The continuity of the attacks has literally dumfounded the Germans, and it is plain that there is vacillation at grand German headquarters.

The evacuation of the Belgian coast appears to have been ordered and then countermanded, which justifies the inference that General Ludendorff is no longer guided by purely military considerations.

Either in view of the demoralizing effect a retreat on a large scale would have in the interior of Germany or the idea that the more territory remains in his hands the stronger will be Germany's position in the conversations with Washington, General Ludendorff is letting Prussia's time slip by, for which act it is likely he will repent.

Marshal Foch, in the preface to his celebrated book "On the Conduct of War," says: "No army at Muiden sought not so much to crush the Russian right by a flank attack as to get on his rear and thus determine the retreat of all the enemy's forces."

Vast Salient.
The Allied Commander-in-Chief seems to be applying that principle in France. The German front forms a vast salient from the Escaut to the Meuse, the extreme point of it being at Amiens. Marshal Foch is attacking it not alone on one flank, but on both alternately, while he is pressing the centre in the section between La Fere and Berry-au-Bac to prevent the enemy's breaking contact and slipping away.

At the beginning of the week it was the turn of the left of the Allied forces, which struck in the direction of Maubeuge and Guise. Yesterday it was the right that delivered the blow, aiming it in the direction of Mezieres. Whether both wings break through or only one is immaterial. The result would be the same, and the longer the Germans resist the worse for them. Every day adds to the wastage of their effective material, and should they hold on too long their retreat would become a rout.

JUNKER NEWSPAPERS ARE WAILING NOW

Calling on Shade of Bismarck in Their Growing Anguish

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—While the German Junker organs bewailed "the demise and burial of glorious old Prussia," and made dramatic appeals to the shade of Bismarck, Berlin bankers yesterday notified their correspondents here that President Wilson's first condition, the evacuation of occupied territories, is considered "not acceptable."

The Cologne Gazette yesterday poured scorn on the wounded German feelings, pointing out that "if the enemy's overwhelming numerical superiority in men and munitions has overthrown all human calculations," the Germans nevertheless have proved themselves brilliantly capable and can never be destroyed as a nation.

The Posen Netze Nachrichten editorially remarked: "The new Chancellor has directly approached President Wilson, which may seem surprising. The President has always been held up to derision in the German press as a fanatical war maniac. The yell now is being lifted and it is clearly proved President Wilson is no war maniac, but an idealist whose aim is to establish a world peace founded on a League of Nations."

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TRIES TO MAKE SOUTH AREAS SINGLE STATE

Zurich, Oct. 11.—(Havas.)—Emperor Charles, of Austria, has issued a manifesto announcing his decision to unite Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia in one state, according to advices from Vienna.

EXPECT TURKEY TO APPEAL FOR PEACE

Washington Officials Look for Request to Come at Any Moment

Washington, Oct. 12.—The State Department still is without confirmation of reports that Turkey has appealed to the Allies for peace on the Allies' terms, and there also has been nothing official regarding another communication from Austria.

The collapse of the pro-German Government in Turkey is regarded here virtually as an accomplished fact. Consequently a direct appeal from Constantinople for peace without regard to Berlin is expected momentarily.

AMERICANS ATTACK WEST OF THE MEUSE

Continuing Heavy Pressure; Fighting This Morning Was Very Violent

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 12.—General Pershing's forces continued their attacks against the German positions on this front to-day. The German opposition proved even more bitter, if possible, than it was yesterday.

The fighting this morning was especially violent on the centre and on the left centre. St. Juvin and Cunel, both of which towns now are in No Man's Land, are again in the hands of the Americans.

The American troops encountered a violent machine gun fire everywhere along the front.

Closing In.
Paris, Oct. 12.—American forces are closing in on Don-sur-Meuse (north-west of Verdun), while their left wing is within five miles of Buzancy, says Marcel Hutin in The Echo de Paris, adding that important events which will change the entire face of things may be expected on that part of the front.

Orders found on prisoners, says M. Hutin, show that the enemy troops were instructed to resist on the Sulpice River front until October 13 at least, in order to save all the material and to enable the adjacent armies to make an orderly retreat. Gen. Gouraud's attack upset this plan. Although the Germans and twenty-five divisions in the Champagne sector, twelve of which were fresh, the fear of being rushed caused them to decline battle.

The German Crown Prince has moved his headquarters from Mezieres in hot haste.

CHILD DROWNED.
Vancouver, Oct. 12.—While Mrs. J. McKinley, 333, Eighteenth Street East, North Vancouver, had her back turned for a few minutes on Friday afternoon her little baby girl, Cecilia, aged two years, toddled away around the house, and was drowned in three feet of water in an excavation at the rear of the house.

ALLIES AGREE ON LINE OF ACTION ON EFFORTS OF ENEMY FOR PEACE

London, Oct. 12.—The Ministers of the Allied Governments here, says The Express, discussed the German peace overtures and agreed upon a line of common action. The British, French and Italian Ministers first conferred and reached a decision, after which the British and French Cabinets confirmed the findings.

Washington, Oct. 12.—German reports that Prince Maximilian's reply to President Wilson's inquiries has been dispatched and indicating that it is, "in a sense," an acceptance of the President's conditions of peace led to an authoritative statement here to-day that the public should be warned against believing Germany is about to end the war by unconditional surrender.

Wolff Bureau's Statement.
Bern, Oct. 12.—The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, has circulated a Frankfurter Zeitung dispatch from Berlin stating that the German reply to President Wilson's note was sent last night and that it is in a sense an acceptance.

German Reply.
Washington, Oct. 12.—If the German Government's reply to President Wilson's inquiries regarding its peace proposals was dispatched last night, as dispatches from Switzerland indicate, it probably will reach Washington not later than to-morrow night. Prince Maximilian's first note was delivered personally to President Wilson by the Swiss Charge here, so should the reply come to the legation to-morrow it may be held until Monday to await the return of the President from New York. The first note was about forty-eight hours coming by cable from Bern.

German Comments.
Paris, Oct. 12.—A semi-official summary of comments in the German press issued here last night indicated that Germany, in answer to the demand for the evacuation of occupied territory, will ask as an offset the evacuation of the former German colonies and the occupied Turkish territory.

According to some German newspaper comment, Prince Maximilian will have no difficulty in announcing the adoption without restriction of President Wilson's programme. Germany apparently is hurrying to appear to be a democratic state. Political amnesty will be announced, and a new Governor will be appointed for Alsace-Lorraine. The martial law in Germany will be modified, and a liberal Minister of War will be named. The whole movement is expected to result

(Concluded on page 4.)

Talaat and Enver Have Dropped Out of Turkish Government

London, Oct. 12.—The Turkish Embassy in Berlin has officially confirmed the report that Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Premier, and Enver Pasha, the War Minister, resigned, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. It has not, however, confirmed the reported appointment of Tewfik Pasha, former Turkish Ambassador to Britain, as Premier, but states that he and Ismet Pasha, former Turkish Commander-in-Chief, have been mentioned for the Premiership.

CONFUSION IS GROWING IN ENEMY RANKS AS ALLIES' VICTORY STILL EXTENDS

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 12.—Noon.—From prisoners taken by the American troops there have come indications that the enemy is throwing everything into the battle in a confused way. The prisoners frequently are unable to tell to what division they belong. In other cases they reveal that divisions, regiments, and even companies, have been dissolved and again formed into new units.

Lammasch Said to Be New Austrian Premier

Zurich, Oct. 12.—Baron von Huszarek, Premier of Austria, has resigned, according to The Vossische Zeitung's Vienna correspondent. Emperor Charles, the correspondent says, has chosen Professor Heinrich Lammasch, a pacifist and an opponent of the alliance with Germany, to succeed to the Premiership.

FRENCH ARE PUSHING ON NORTH OF VOULZIERS AND BRITISH ARE ABOUT TO ENTER CITY OF DOUAI

ON FIRST VISIT HERE AS MINISTER OF MILITIA MAJ-GEN. MEWBURN



MAJOR-GENERAL S. C. MEWBURN

MINISTER IS HERE TO INSPECT CAMPS

Major-Gen. Mewburn Speaks on Current Departmental Problems

To make an inspection of the Military Departments of the Island, including the camps and Hospitals, Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, arrived in Victoria from Vancouver last night, and has made his headquarters at the Empress Hotel. The Minister, who has recently returned from the other side of the Atlantic, has a busy time ahead during the few days he will spend in the city. Throughout his tour he has found time from his many engagements to meet and talk over matters of vital interest to the people of Canada. To-night at 9 o'clock the Major-General will meet the members of the Board of Trade, and several deputations have been appointed by the service and other organizations to wait upon the General. The Minister believes in getting to work early, and his chauffeur was waiting outside to convey him in his machine on his tour of inspection at an hour this morning when many business men have not yet commenced their daily duties.

(Concluded on page 19.)

INCREASE IN TRADE NOT MAINTAINED

Figures for Canada for Half Year Ended Sept. 30, Below Last Year

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—A decrease of \$250,192,030 in the total trade of Canada for the first half of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period in 1917, is shown by the trade statement issued by the Customs Department yesterday. The trade of the Dominion for the first six months of the present fiscal year, which ended on September 30, amounted to \$1,987,232,880, while on the same date a year ago it had reached a total of \$1,337,424,910. For the month of September alone, however, the trade figures showed an increase of more than \$20,000,000 more than the same month last year, the total being \$212,054,292, as against \$191,370,412 in 1917. This is largely due to a jump in the export of domestic manufactured articles during the last month, which increased more than \$15,000,000.

The falling off in the six months was chiefly in exports.

Line Changing Swiftly on Aisne-Meuse Front; French Advanced Three to Four Miles This Morning; Douai No Longer Important Enemy Point

London, Oct. 12.—After capturing Vouziers, on the Aisne River, the French have gone some distance beyond that town. So swiftly is the line changing that it is difficult to follow the French advance from point to point.

London, Oct. 12.—South of Laon the Germans are continuing their retirement northward of the famous Chemin-des-Dames under the pressure of attacks from the west and south, and it is confidently expected that the whole of the famous highway will be entirely evacuated very soon.

The Germans are falling back very rapidly in the Champagne and this morning the French advanced a distance of from three to four miles.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 12.—(Reuter's.)—British

advance posts have now been pushed to within little more than a mile of the outskirts of Douai. The advance has to be very cautious, however, as many ground mines have been encountered and there is good reason to believe the town itself is honeycombed with mines.

London, Oct. 12.—The German line along the Sulpice River, in the Champagne sector, has collapsed. Blazing villages in the valley of the Oise are reported in the French official statement this afternoon. This refers to the section in the vicinity of La Fere. There fires are an evidence that the enemy is preparing to abandon that region, as well as the high, wooded Massif of St. Gobain.

French Report.
Paris, Oct. 12.—Continued progress was made last night by the French troops along the Champagne front, the War Office announced this afternoon. French troops this morning penetrated the important railway town of Vouziers.

This morning the French were holding the general line of the Retourne and the road from Faverly to Vouziers. The text of the statement reads: "French troops this morning penetrated into Vouziers. Our troops continued their progress along the entire Champagne front. They held the general line of the Retourne and the road from Faverly to Vouziers."

Haig's Report.
London, Oct. 12.—British forces last night continued their advance north of the Sensée River, Field-Marshal Haig reported to-day. The advance is in the direction of Douai. The villages of Hamet, Brebieres, less than three miles from Douai and Cuiry, less than two miles from Douai, have been captured.

Further north British troops have pushed to the east of Henin-Lietard, northwest of Douai, and they are in the environs of Ennany.

The text reads: "The advances north of the Sensée continued yesterday evening. We now hold the villages of Hamet, Brebieres and Cuiry. Our troops are east of Henin-Lietard and are in the western outskirts of Ennany."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond local fighting at certain points."

On Selle River.
London, Oct. 12.—The Germans have paused in their flight before the Anglo-American advance from the Cambrai-St. Quentin line long enough to attempt a stand along the Selle River, southward from the tip of the Allied wedge at Le Cateau. Momentarily, therefore, the line appears to be stationary along this front, where the enemy has hastily dug in. Field-Marshal Haig.

(Concluded on page 4.)

WAR LOAN SALESMEN IN SEATTLE PUTTING FORTH GREAT EFFORT

Seattle, Oct. 12.—To-day is a double holiday here—Columbia Day and Liberty Day—and the Liberty Bond salesmen are trying to observe it by increasing their sales and reaching Seattle's \$26,375,375 quota. Early to-day the total sales were \$18,103,900.

The salesmen are going over the ranks of the wealthy people who, it is claimed, have not purchased all the bonds they can afford, and the rolls of the industrial laboring people, many of whom, it is claimed, have not taken bonds yet. It is expected that a canvass of these two classes will add much to the total.

Germans Appear to Plan a Stand Along Valenciennes Line

With the Anglo-French Forces on the Valenciennes front, Oct. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—There was every evidence to-day that the Germans were preparing to make a strong stand on the Valenciennes line, which has now been reached at least east of the river Selle, by the Anglo-American forces.

Undisclosed British Plans in Flanders Make Enemy Nervous

With the British Army on the Flanders front, Oct. 12.—The Germans apparently are growing anxious regarding the intentions of the British army in Flanders. This is indicated by the numbers of low-flying aeroplanes which they have out on reconnoitring work and by constant raids all along the line.

Haig Tells Men Not to Heed Peace Rumors But to Battle on

London, Oct. 12.—(Canadian Press Dispatch from Reuter's.)—Field-Marshal Haig on October 7 issued an order calling the attention of all his officers and men to the circulation of false rumors spread to the effect that peace was at hand with the evident object of discouraging the troops and diverting them from the great task of overthrowing their enemies. The commander-in-chief urged the troops to realize now more than ever that it was necessary to concentrate their energies on the great goal all hoped for, namely, the attainment in the near future of a decisive and happy result.

ROARS OF CHEERS AS WILSON LED LIBERTY PARADE IN NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 12.—President Wilson marched in the great Liberty Day parade here to-day. He took his place in the procession at 72nd Street soon after it started, at the head of the American division, and amid continuous roars of cheers led the division down Fifth Avenue to the altar of Liberty at Madison Square.

During the President's march a man broken through the police lines and attempted to shake hands with him. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to a police station, where he was held for disorderly conduct. The police said his intention was harmless. The President was not disturbed by the incident.

GREAT FUR SALE.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—Sales yesterday at the International Fur Exchange here totalled more than \$1,000,000, bringing the total sales since Monday to approximately \$4,800,000. The sale closed to-day.

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MUCH DAMAGE IN PORTO RICO CAUSED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

Havana, Oct. 12.—Widespread damage has been caused by an earthquake in Porto Rico, according to an unconfirmed report received here from Santiago de Cuba.
Many buildings are said to have been destroyed. The report fixes no definite locality and no loss of life is mentioned.

Cable communication between Cuba and Porto Rico is badly hampered.

New York, Oct. 12.—A message reading: "Terrible earthquake and tidal wave at San Juan, Porto Rico, at 11 o'clock this morning," was received late last night by a New York business man from his son, who is an officer in a military camp at Porto Rico.

A horse isn't any heavier when he is led.

2,500 INFLUENZA CASES IN BRANTFORD

Ontario City Badly Struck by
Epidemic Now Prevalent
Throughout Canada

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Optimistic reports received locally regarding the epidemic of Spanish influenza in the Province were overshadowed by dispatches from thickly populated districts showing a considerable increase in the number of deaths yesterday. Drastic precautionary measures have been adopted in this city and at Ottawa.

Some 2,500 cases are reported in Brantford, and the board of health has requested all places of assembly closed. Encouraging news comes from the various military camps in Ontario. An inspection made at Niagara Camp yesterday proved that the majority of cases were of a mild type, while in the Polish camp the conditions improve each day.

Eleven soldiers died from the disease here.
At Niagara.
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Oct. 12.—The influenza epidemic in the Canadian camp here, as well as the Polish camp, appears to be abating. No new cases in the Canadian camp were reported yesterday, and Captain Armstrong, acting A. D. M. S., stated that there were fifty cases ready for discharge from the hospital. This leaves 229 influenza cases still in the Canadian camp hospital. The Polish camp has about 100 influenza cases yet, but there have not been any deaths for a couple of days. The total number of deaths in the Polish army from influenza is eighteen and the total in the Canadian camp three.

In United States.
Washington, Oct. 12.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza which has reached practically every section of the United States continued to-day with no signs of abatement.

New cases of influenza in army camps showed a slight decrease in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday, but pneumonia cases increased. The total number of influenza cases at camps since the beginning of the epidemic has reached 222,000; pneumonia cases, 27,907, and deaths, 8,335.

OVER 360 PERISHED IN OTRANTO WRECK

That Many U. S. Soldiers Lost
Off Scotland; Heroic
British Destroyer

London, Oct. 12.—More than 360 American soldiers were lost on the transport Otranto, sunk in collision with the steamship Kashmir off the south Scottish coast. This developed from checking the Otranto's list at American headquarters, where it was found the death roll of soldiers stood at 364 or 366.

More than 200 bodies had been recovered up to this morning. Many of these were given burial by a party sent from Liverpool.
The discrepancy between the figures now arrived at and those previously given is due, it was explained, to the mixing up of two identification lists.

Smashed Up.
The Otranto, after the collision, was dashed to pieces on the rocks off the south Scottish coast.
Many men were taken to Belfast by the British destroyer Mounsey, the only vessel which made an attempt at rescue in the terrific gale when the Kashmir, another vessel in the convoy with the Otranto, rammed the Otranto amidships.

The Otranto and the other vessels of the convoy were battling with the heavy seas and high winds on Sunday morning. The storm was so severe and the visibility so bad that the Kashmir, a former Peninsula and Oriental liner, crashed into the Otranto squarely amidships.

The Kashmir backed away badly damaged, but was able to make port. As the bow of the Kashmir was pulled from the great hole in the side of the Otranto the water rushed in, but for a time it did serve to stop the engines. The Otranto tried to proceed, but made no headway against the gale in her crippled condition. Within a short time the water put out the fires, and the Otranto drifted helplessly toward the coast of Islay Island, where most of the Tuscania victims met their deaths.

Rescue.
Thirty minutes after the crash the British destroyer Mounsey, herself damaged by the heavy seas, appeared out of the haze in answer to the distress calls of the Otranto. When the destroyer manoeuvred to get alongside, Capt. Davidson, of the Otranto, warned Lieut. Craven, commanding the destroyer, not to make the attempt.

When it was seen that Lieut. Craven would make the attempt anyway, the men were ordered to remove their shoes and heavy clothing and try to save themselves as best they could. The destroyer stood off about 100 feet, and then gradually came nearer, against the great odds of high waves and the wind, which threatened momentarily to carry her entirely away from the Otranto or dash her to pieces against the side of the wounded vessel.

The Otranto struck the rocks Sunday night south of Saligo Bay, Islay Island, an uninhabited section where the coast-line in many places rises straight out of the water to the rocky peaks many feet above.

Men Leaped.
As the destroyer neared the side of the Otranto the men began to jump from thirty to forty feet from her decks. The men, experienced sailors of the crew of the steamship had better success than soldiers, many of whom had never seen the sea until this trip. As the destroyer steered toward the side of the steamship many of the men leaped too quickly, mistaking their reckoning and dropped between the boats. Some of these disappeared in the water, but others of them were caught and crushed to death between the boats and the lifeboats, which had been lowered to act as buffers. The destroyer was badly battered.

The captain of the destroyer each time it was brushed away from the side of the Otranto, again would push near enough for many more men to jump to the deck of his vessel. He described as a veritable rain the number of men landing on the destroyer.

Many of those who reached the deck of the vessel suffered broken bones or were otherwise hurt. Those who missed the deck of the destroyer went to almost instant death.

Four Times.
Four times the battered destroyer came alongside, and each time the previous scenes were repeated. At the end of the fourth trip she had 310 Americans, 25 of the crew, thirty French sailors and one British officer on board. The bow was full, and, having done all possible, she started for port.

The survivors saw the Otranto drifting helplessly toward the rocks as they pulled away toward the Irish coast. The destroyer barely had time to send a brief message when her wireless was carried away. The little overloaded vessel had a rough trip to port.

Followed Orders.
Belfast, Oct. 12.—The Telegram states that it was in obedience to orders from the Otranto, which was the flagship of the convoy, that the steamship Kashmir after the collision proceeded without attempting to rescue anyone from the Otranto.

British Report.
London, Oct. 12.—A British Admiralty statement says that the transport Otranto collided on Sunday with the transport Kashmir. The statement follows: "At 11 o'clock on Sunday the armored mercantile cruiser Otranto, Acting Captain Ernest Davidson in command, was in collision with the steamship Kashmir. Both vessels were carrying United States troops. The weather was very bad and the ships drifted apart and soon lost sight of each other. The torpedo boat destroyer Mounsey was called by wireless and by skillful handling succeeded in taking off twenty-seven officers and 239 men of the crew and 300 United States soldiers and thirty French sailors. They were landed at a North Irish port."

"The Otranto drifted ashore on the island of Islay. She became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors have been picked up at Islay. There are missing and it is feared drowned 335 United States soldiers, eleven officers and eighty-five men of the crew, including men with mercantile marine ratings."

"The Kashmir reached a Scottish port and landed her troops without casualties."

Splendid Rescue Work.
An Irish Port, Oct. 9.—Delayed—(By the Associated Press)—Two hundred and ninety-five American soldiers from the transport Otranto and 236 of the crew have been accounted for.



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DAYLIGHT SAVING

MAY BE EXTENDED

In Canada and States; Would Result in Saving of Fuel

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Should the bill passed by the United States Senate providing for the continuance in force of the daylight saving law after October 27 become law, it is practically certain that the Dominion Government will take similar action. The United States bill is designed to effect economy of fuel, and, apart from the inconvenience that would result from a difference in time in the two countries, Canada has adopted practically all fuel conservation measures made effective in the United States. Action to continue daylight saving throughout the winter months could, if necessary, be taken by the Government under the War Measures Act.

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PARIS ON TIPTOE.

The advance of the French and American armies between Rheims and the Meuse yesterday is arousing the highest expectations in Paris. And well it may, for what is going on in that all-important region is pregnant with possibilities unexampled in the annals of war. Were the armies of Generals Gouraud and Liggett to continue for a few more days the progress they have made in the last forty-eight hours, nothing on earth could save the entire German front from catastrophe.

The Champagne-Argonne front, which extends from the east of Rheims to the Meuse north of Verdun, covers the rear of the German armies in France. It comprises a great part of the south side of the big salient formed by the German line from the sea to Lorraine and the French and American armies there are fighting northward. It may be considered, therefore, the side door of the hostile front while the part which Haig is crushing in is the front door. In the corner between the two is the great Laon bastion which is in such danger of being turned on the north and east that the enemy, after setting everything inflammable on fire and destroying everything destructible, in true Prussian fashion, is preparing to leave it in hot haste.

Until yesterday the progress of the French and American armies on the Champagne-Argonne front has not been as marked as that of the Allies in the Cambrai and Flanders districts. The country is more difficult for fighting in, especially in the region west of the Meuse where the Americans under General Liggett have been operating. Furthermore, however pressing may be the enemy's necessity in the Cambrai district, it is much more urgent between Rheims and the Meuse, for if the German defence there is smashed it is smashed everywhere; if the Allies drive north to Mezieres, Charleville and Sedan before the Germans west of them can be withdrawn it will be unnecessary to speculate on where the enemy's next front will be, for his armies will be as badly off as the Bulgarian armies were after the Serbo-French troops forced the Sokol mountains.

Another obstacle to rapid French and American progress against the German side door was the Argonne forest. This wooded area, about thirty miles long and ten to fifteen miles wide, lay between the forces of General Gouraud and Liggett, and until it was cleared not only could the two armies maintain contact only with great difficulty but it always contained possibilities of strong German counter-measures. It was the Coteret forest, between the Aisne and the Marne, it will be remembered, that masked Foch's preparations for his great flank attack against the Germans on July 18 with which he tore the initiative from von Ludendorff.

The French and American armies, therefore, pressed slowly northward along both sides of the Argonne forest, Gouraud's army on the west of it in the Champagne, and Liggett's army on the east of it, the American front being between the forest and the Meuse north of Verdun. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Germans in positions held by them for more than four years, and naturally fortified to the limit, Gouraud and Liggett finally joined hands, at Grand Pre, north of the forest, and the way was clear for a general advance. This advance began yesterday, and is continuing. The French have entered Vouziers, an important railroad junction in northern Champagne, while the Americans have made an equally notable advance towards Buzancy and Dun-sur-Meuse, the latter nearly twenty miles north of Verdun. Hence, the Franco-American advance in the Champagne and Argonne has gained from fifteen to twenty miles from the starting point of a fortnight ago.

Any war map will show the possibilities of this movement. If Mezieres and Charleville, near the Franco-Belgian frontier, were reached by the Allies the German armies in France would be cut in two, and Foch could strike through Belgium to Liege and through Luxemburg to the Rhine, while the greater part of the enemy front remained pinned to the West. Mezieres is about twenty-five miles north of Vouziers, and this distance sounds very formidable; but in the light of recent developments a mile is a very different proposition from a mile, say, a year or even a few months ago, and the difference will become accentuated in favor of the Allies as the German morale weakens.

Every mile gained in the Champagne and Argonne front reduces the enemy's prospects of withdrawing his armies safely to another line of defence in France and Belgium. In this respect his situation becomes more difficult every day, for,

owing to the positions into which Foch has manoeuvred the Allied armies, and the pressure that is being exercised upon the hostile front at every point, von Ludendorff dare not relax his defence and this, of course, makes it impossible for him to reorganize. Chancellor Max's next move is due; German diplomacy is trying to save the German armies from a German Sedan.

WARNINGS.

The torpedoing of the Leinster and Hirano Maru, with the loss of many hundred lives, is a grim reminder that whoever may be its puppets in civil office in Germany Prussian militarism dominates German policy as completely as it dominated it when it precipitated the war more than four years ago. It is a commentary on the proposals of Chancellor Maximilian and the democracy parade of Scheidemann, Erzberger & Company which will be well understood by the Allies.

The unrestricted submarine campaign perhaps more fully reveals the black soul of the masters of Germany than any other manifestation. It is the concentrated essence of Prussian militarism and to it the world naturally would look for an indication of Germany's prospective emancipation from Prussian military control or a sign of her conversion to democracy.

A foul blow in the dark from ambush and without warning, the murder of innocents, whether women and little children, or wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses on hospital ships, are the main characteristics of this weapon, and therefore they perfectly delineate the brutal visage of Prussian militarism. That was how Germany made war upon civilization in the first place and how she would do it again at the first opportunity if the Great General Staff's peace strategy succeeded.

The tragedies of the Leinster and Hirano Maru, therefore, are warnings to the Allies that Prussianism is still supreme in Germany; that the ruthlessness which challenged the world and which finally drew the United States into the war is still the essence of German policy. The passion for destroying the weak and helpless, the sacred and beautiful, still governs the "Intolerable Thing" which has been trying to "crush" and "hack," to use its own favorite words, its way to world dominion.

There are other signs scarcely less convincing. In France the German soldiers, under the instructions of the Great General Staff, are leaving a lurid trail behind them. Deliberately they are burning every city, town and village, out of which they are carrying away able-bodied inhabitants as hostages for the protection of their own communities. They are looting, pillaging, wrecking and ravishing to-day under orders from headquarters as thoroughly and brutally as they looted, pillaged, wrecked and ravished in 1914.

And there is still another sign. The other day we were informed that a brother-in-law of the Kaiser was chosen King of Finland. Now, the people of Finland would rather have the devil to reign over them than any Hohenzollern. Thus, the policy of enslaving the border states in the east still goes on. The connection with Ulanoff and Bronstein is still intact. The tyrants and crooks still occupy the same boat.

With these manifestations of the character of Germany before them the Allies cannot take any stock in the Reichstag political farce, or the reports of differences between the Kaiser and Chancellor Max and of revolutionary developments in Germany which, we observe, are again flooding the world through neutral capitals and from neutrals "just arrived from Berlin." The submarine warfare and the devastation of France tell us in thunder tones who are the masters of Germany and what their designs are. And they will remain the masters of Germany until they have been destroyed as the result of complete victory in the field or as the result of a bloody revolution.

TURKEY'S NEW CABINET.

A Turkish peace note accepting President Wilson's terms is said to be on the way to Washington. Whether this be true or not the recent fall of the Turkish Cabinet was undoubtedly the prelude to a peace offer from that source. Constantinople realized that any overture that was made by Turkey would be vitiated from the start if it came from a Ministry which included Talaat Bey and Enver Pasha, who have been Germany's puppets for years and who are directly responsible for the extermination of the Armenians and the wholesale massacres in Syria. The crimes perpetrated under the direction of these twin evil geniuses of the Ottoman Empire were not acts of war, and the Allies should bear that in mind in dealing with Turkey's peace overture when it comes. Enver and Talaat and their colleagues in these atrocious performances should be surrendered to the Allies for trial and punishment.

When Turkey entered the war she was solemnly warned that she had pronounced her doom. Her crushing yoke should be raised from every province upon which it has been fastened as the result of the conquests of Mohammed II, Murad and Suleiman, and the ancient nationalities then submerged should be restored to independence. This will settle the fate of Constantinople and a considerable part of Asia Minor, one section of which, Smyrna, already desires to negotiate separately with the Allies. It also will settle the Ottoman Empire.

FRENCH ARE PUSHING ON NORTH OF VOUZIERS AND BRITISH ARE ABOUT TO ENTER CITY OF DOUAI

(Continued from page 1.)

In his report to-day, did not mention any new forward movement there. The line is an extremely unstable one, however, and the German defences are described as mere scratches on the surface.

There seems every probability, therefore, that the Allied drive will be resumed as soon as the guns and the transports catch up with the advanced elements for a powerful push at the improvised German positions.

Meanwhile the British sweep on the more northerly front has resulted in an extremely close approach to the city of Douai. Announcement of Douai's fall at any hour would not be surprising.

Champagne.

Equally sweeping advances are being made by the French forces in the Champagne. The German front there seems to have lost its power of successful resistance and General Petain's troops have made a quick advance of from three to four miles. The important town of Vouziers has been penetrated and the French line in the Champagne has been brought up to a level with it far to the west along the Retourné River.

The advance in the Champagne has now reached a depth of nearly fifteen miles since the Franco-American offensive was started on that front September 26, hardly more than two weeks ago.

West of Meuse.

Aiding markedly in the success of this operation and striking at even more vital German positions in the continued American attack in the Argonne, and eastward in the Meuse district. The American First Army fought its way northward yesterday to the vicinity of Landreville-St. Georges, which apparently marked at least a mile and a half progress beyond the enemy's Kriemhilde Line.

To-day the Americans again attacked against such a determined resistance as to indicate plainly the realization of the Germans that they are facing a menace to the safety of their entire position in Northern France through the threat to the vital communicating lines in the Montmédy areas.

Across Senesee.

London, Oct. 12.—The German troops in the region of Douai have retired behind the Senesee Canal. British forces have reached a line two miles west of Douai.

The withdrawal of the Germans across the Senesee Canal has been more or less complete. It is believed Field-Marshal Haig's men will be on the edge of the canal and in the outskirts of Douai by to-morrow morning.

Villages Burning.

With the French Army in the Champagne, Oct. 12.—(Reuters)—Vouziers and Guise, as well as all of the villages in the whole region south of Laon are burning.

German Statement.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The German foreign west of Douai yesterday retired from their position to the rear, says a statement issued to-day by the German General Staff. The enemy followed slowly in the evening and occupied the line of Vendin-le-Viel, Harnes, Henin-Lietard and to the east of the Beaumont-Briberies railway.

ALLIES AGREE ON LINE OF ACTION ON EFFORTS OF ENEMY FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 1.)

In the establishment of what would be called a responsible Ministry, which would be only a veneer.

The rumor persists that these Ministerial and Governmental readjustments have been undertaken with a view of causing the Allies to regard Germany as democratic and to welcome her reply.

Frankfort Paper's Idea.

Basel, Oct. 12.—(Havas).—The Frankfort Gazette announces that the German answer to President Wilson, which had been completed in principle, probably was forwarded on Friday night. The Gazette says it has no reason to believe that the answer expresses adherence of Germany to the demands of President Wilson.

Through Swiss Government.

Copenhagen, Oct. 12.—The North German Zeitung says that the German answer to President Wilson's note of inquiry is ready and believes that it was handed to the Swiss Government to-day.

The newspaper understands that "the answer will make far-reaching advances, and it is hoped that the discussion between Germany and President Wilson will bring forth a durable peace for the whole world."

It is stated by that newspaper that the note was "carefully considered by the War Cabinet," consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Secretaries without portfolios, and that an answer in principle was agreed upon after a conference with the supreme military command.

Wilhelm's Dark Future.

Zurich, Oct. 12.—Neutral travelers arriving here from Germany report that rumors that Kaiser Wilhelm may abdicate appear to take greater consistency day by day. The arrivals add that the unpopularity of the German Crown Prince has considerably increased in Germany.

LETTERS

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short, and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter the chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not for publication unless the writer wishes. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

HIGH SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

To the Editor.—The Department of Education has recently received from several High School teachers inquiries regarding the change of text-books in certain subjects, particularly in Geometry and Algebra. You will oblige me very much if you will be kind enough to insert the following explanation, pending the publication of a departmental circular which is to be forwarded to our several High Schools. The text-book in Geometry recommended for us throughout the four

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Get that Door Mat now—the season is here. You'll not only save the floors but yourself lots of trouble and worry.

There's a size to suit any need and the quality is right. They'll pay for themselves many times over.

Priced from \$1.20

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Mattresses and Springs are costing much more now than formerly, and you should make comparisons before buying. We want you to come in and see our offerings. Compare prices and quality. We offer a wide range—something to suit your needs. Values are right.

Put a Hoosier Cabinet in Your Kitchen.

WEILER BROS. LIMITED

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, October 12, 1893.

The annual sports of the fleet will take place at Esquimalt on Saturday afternoon.

The convention at Kamloops approved the petition presented to the Governor-General asking for ratification of the Act authorizing the erection of a new Parliament Buildings, and declaring for separation as an alternative. That petition prayed for something that could not be granted, inasmuch as the Dominion Government has no right to interfere with provincial legislation as long as it does not go beyond provincial jurisdiction. It was therefore rather foolish of the convention to express approval of the petition.

What do Life Insurance Companies do with their Assets?

THE deaths among the members of a life insurance society such as the Mutual Life of Canada are distributed over a great number of years. The premiums are so calculated that, being accumulated at interest, there will always be more than sufficient to pay the claims as they fall in while the years go by. This means that vast reserve funds must be built up, every dollar of which, however, will sooner or later be required.

"What is done with the reserves in the meantime? Do they benefit the public?" These questions are often asked and

THEY ARE "FAIR QUESTIONS" AND EASILY ANSWERED.

The Mutual Life of Canada lends its reserve funds to the farmers at reasonable interest and so helps to develop Canadian agriculture; it lends to our school districts and so helps the cause of popular education; it advances money to the villages, towns and cities of Canada and so assists the development of our Canadian municipalities; it lends to the railways, steam and electric, and so helps on the work of transportation; it advances money on the security of the country itself and so helps to manufacture munitions of war, to buy soldiers' supplies, such as food, equipment and transportation. These are a few of the useful, patriotic purposes achieved by the use of insurance funds, and finally when death invades our homes and removes the head of the household, the funds of the Company are used to hold the old home together, to protect the widow and the fatherless.

The Mutual Life of Canada has invested \$14,133,538.26 in mortgages; \$12,546,712 in municipal, school and war bonds or debentures, as well as considerable sums to our policyholders in policy loans, on the security of their contracts.

These facts and figures show how the Mutual and other life insurance companies are serving a double purpose. They take up the widow's financial burden when the husband is taken, and in the meantime help forward a thousand useful and patriotic enterprises, such as agriculture, education and war-winning.

N.B.—The Mutual of Canada invests all its funds in Allied War Bonds and Canadian Securities.

Write for particulars of Mutual policies.

The Mutual Life of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

FRED M. MCGREGOR, District Manager.
203-204 Times Building. Victoria, B. C.

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In a Full Assortment of Materials, Designs and Colors



All new goods this season, and there are some very attractive garments amongst them. The Dressing Gown is a most essential garment in every woman's wardrobe. Any of the following will prove a nice warm quality for the cold days that are ahead.

Eiderdown Dressing Gowns, finished with deep collar, edged with a pretty cord, one pocket and girdle. Good variety of colors; warm and serviceable. Each **\$4.75**

Dressing Gowns in plain shades of blue, old-rose and cardinal, finished with sailor collar trimmed satin; pocket and girdle. Each at **\$5.75**

Dressing Gown in a most attractive style, developed from a warm quality eiderdown, trimmed with satin and corded girdle. In colors blue, brown, grey and navy. Each **\$7.95**

Dressing Gowns of heavy eiderdown in very pretty shades of red, blue and pink, finished with large collars and cuffs, trimmed with satin, girdle and pockets. Superior grade at **\$9.75**

Dressing Gowns of beautiful floral eiderdowns of various colors, including helio, blue, brown, pink, grey and navy, trimmed in contrasting shades of satin and cord. Deep collar, pocket and corded girdle. Handsome garments at **\$12.50**

—Mantles, First Floor

Men's Soft Collars

At Prices Which Cannot Be Repeated

Impossible for us to secure any more collars like these—the same quality to sell at the same prices. We suggest, therefore, that you come along and fill up your needs before our present stock is cleared.

Double Shaped Soft Collars, with loops, all sizes. Each, **15c** and **20c**

Black and White Stripe Collars, with loop fasteners, all sizes. Each **15c**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Men's Handkerchiefs

Ready for Use

Men's White Lawn Handkerchiefs in a nice soft finish, all ready for immediate use. Special, **2 for 25c**; **3 for 50c** also, each **50c**

A special offering in Khaki Handkerchiefs, large size, soft finish, each, **20c**; **3 for 50c**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

New Novelty Effects in Better Grade Cretonnes

Very effective designs and colorings, making them suitable for loose covers, box ottomans and draperies of various kinds. 36 inches wide and splendid grades for wear. Later shipments of these fabrics will not be sold under \$1.75 a yard. Our present price is only **\$1.15**

—Draperies, Third Floor

36-Inch Colored Scrims

35c a Yard

A good quality scrim and all fast colors. The shades are blue, purple, gold, rose and green. Makes effective draperies for rooms decorated in special colors.

—Draperies, Third Floor

Woolen Suits for the Kiddies at Very Special Prices

—in fact we cannot buy the same quality Suits at these prices ourselves—so there's policy in buying now, even though your little fellow will not need the Suit for wear just now. The details are:

Boys' Woolen Mixture Suits, in grey and navy shades. Sizes 2 and 3 years. Sweater and pants to match. Special, a suit **\$2.75**

Boys' Woolen Cashmere Suits, known as "St. Margaret's." A nice quality, all wool, in shades brown, navy and white. Jersey, pants and cap to match. A suit, **\$6.25** to **\$7.50**

—Children's, First Floor

Children's Colored Flannellette Dresses \$1.75

Warm and Serviceable for Fall.

Neat little Dresses, made in the popular high-waisted effect, with turn-down collar and two pockets. The trimming of colored piping gives quite a nice finish. Suitable for 2, 4 and 6 years. Various designs to choose from. Special value at, each, **\$1.75**

—Children's, First Floor

Silk Novelty Nets Just Arrived From England

Beautiful quality Nets, in new Paisley and tulip designs in medium and dark shades. For blouse and dress trimmings—distinctly new and effective. Eight different designs and colorings; 30 inches wide. A yard **\$1.50**

—Silks, Main Floor

Buy Your Cotton Batting at Last Year's Price and Make Your Own Comforter

We have four grades in the large size, measuring 72 x 90 inches. These are all of last year's buying and offered at the old prices.

In making up your own Comforter you have the advantage of buying just the particular material in pattern and coloring you may have set your mind on.

The "Georgia" Brand—Each **\$1.25** The "Red Star" Brand—Each **\$2.00**
The "Eureka" Brand—Each **\$1.50** Also the small rolls of Cotton Wool, priced,
The "Royal" Brand—Each **\$1.75** each, **20c** to **65c**

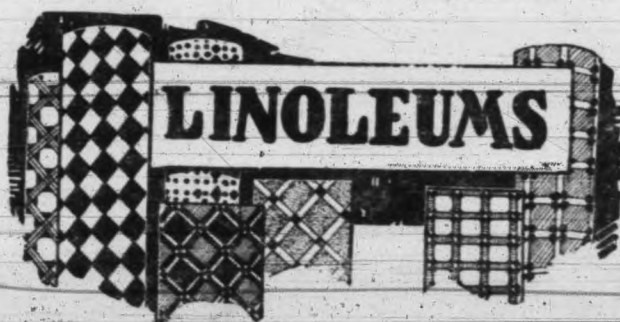
—Staples, Main Floor

Black Sateen Bloomers Lined With Flannelette for Children

Specially made and finished for cold weather wear. A good wearing quality black sateen, with a warm colored flannelette lining. Sizes for girls, 8 to 12 years. Special value, a pair **\$1.50**

—Children's, First Floor

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The unusual beauty and strength of Nairn's Inlaid Linoleum are "built in" by the exclusive Nairn process. This also results in the wonderfully clear, clean cut features of each design, which adds considerably to the beauty of the cloth when laid.

Any room covered with this make of Linoleum is a source of great pleasure and pride. The patterns are so clear and distinct, so bright and cheerful that they appeal most strongly to every home lover.

There are nice, attractive tile and block designs for the hall, kitchen, bathroom and pantry; floral and conventional designs for the dining-room, den or library, and, in fact, patterns appropriate for any room in the home where a good sanitary floor covering is needed. Nairn's Inlaid Linoleum is sanitary and easiest to keep clean because the patterns never wear off until the cloth is worn out. Let us give you an estimate for your room. A square yard **\$2.25**

—Linoleums, Third Floor

Envelope Combinations—Superior Grades Specially Priced



Envelope Combinations of fine mercerized mull, embroidered front, neck and armholes trimmed with lace. Special at **\$2.25**

Envelope Combinations of good quality nainsook, daintily embroidered and finished with scalloped edges. Special at **\$1.75**

Envelope Combinations of flesh-colored silk-finished mull, daintily trimmed with filet lace and hand-embroidery. Special at **\$3.50**

Camisoles of pale pink crepe de chine, hand-embroidered in French color designs and trimmed with satin ribbon straps. Special at **\$2.00**

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Fresh Local Walnuts, Per lb. **30c**
New Layer Figs, Per lb. **35c**
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jar **10c**
Robertson's Ginger and Tange-
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jars, Per jar **28c**

Clark's Potted Meats, Per tin **7c**
Tea Garden Quince Jelly, 12-oz.
jars, Each **28c**
2 in 1 Shoe Polish, black and rus-
set, Per tin **10c**
Blue Ribbon Tea, Per lb. **59c**

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A BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily and the Scarlet Sage

Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
(By Howard R. Garis.)



"Oh, dear!" sighed Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper to the hallow stanzas bungalow. "What's the matter?" asked Uncle Wiggily Longears, the bunny rabbit. "Everything seems to be the matter," went on Nurse Jane. "I feel so blue and lonesome. I haven't anything to do, as I did all the washing, ironing, sweeping, dusting and so on early in the week, and now, worst of all, a cake I was making for you for over Sunday fell."

"The cake fell!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "That's too bad! Did it fall far? Off the table, or something like that?" "No, I mean the middle of it sank in. Instead of puffing up as it ought to, and it's heavy and soggy and—Oh, dear!"

"Nonsense!" laughed Uncle Wiggily as he twinkled his pink nose like a dish of rice pudding. "Lots of things worse than that might happen. We're not going to worry about a fallen cake. Come now, Nurse Jane, cheer up!" But Nurse Jane couldn't seem to cheer up, so Uncle Wiggily said: "I'll go off and have a funny adventure. And when I come back and tell her about it she'll laugh. That will make her all right again."

So, with Nurse Jane's eyes still feeling sad, really about nothing at all, Uncle Wiggily started to hop off through the woods to have a funny adventure. He had not gone very far before he saw growing in a green, grassy spot a bed of scarlet sage. Now scarlet sage is one of the prettiest flowers there is. It is a bright red in color, and, with its green leaves it looks just like a Christmas tree. Scarlet sage is a cheerful plant, and its heart is in the fact, scarlet sage looks just like a cheerful, jolly laughing fire itself.

"A bouquet of the scarlet sage flowers will be just the thing to take to Nurse Jane," said Uncle Wiggily. "They will cheer her up, if anything can. I'll pick some."

So he picked a nice bunch of the scarlet sage, and then he walked on a little farther, looking for a funny adventure.

"For," thought the bunny, "if I have that, as well as the scarlet sage to take to Nurse Jane, she'll laugh until all the kinks come out of her tail."

On and on he went, and pretty soon he came to a muddy bush, and from behind the bush a voice sounded, saying: "Now I've caught you! Now I have you, and I'm going to tickle you until you can't fly any more, and then I'm going to put you in a bottle and keep you there until next year, and I won't ever let you out, and—"

"My!" thought Uncle Wiggily, "some one is going to have lots of trouble. I hope I can help them."

So, holding the bunch of bright red, scarlet sage flowers behind his back, Uncle Wiggily went closer to the bush. Then he saw, and a bad old fox had caught a poor little lady bug and was teasing her. The fox held the lady bug by one leg and he was saying:

"Yes, I'm going to tickle you, and then I'm going to put you in a bottle and then I'm going to scare you. I guess I'll scare you now!" And the fox began to sing: "Lady bug! Lady bug! Fly away home! Your house is on fire and your children will burn!"

"Oh, my poor children!" sadly said the frightened lady bug. "Please let me go, Mr. Fox, so I may fly away home to them! Please let me go!" "Oh, no," said the bad fox. "I'm going to torment you. I won't let you fly away, and your house is on fire and—"

nose of that fox will be soon if he doesn't let you go. Look, I have a bunch of fire here!" Then Uncle Wiggily thrust the scarlet sage blossoms right in the face of the fox. Of course they couldn't burn him, but the fox thought it was real fire. And he let go the lady bug, stopped teasing her, and away he ran as fast as he could go, with his tail between his legs, saying: "Oh, don't burn me, Uncle Wiggily! Don't burn me with the red fire. I'll be good!"

So the bunny saved the lady bug, and Nurse Jane liked the scarlet sage so much she felt real jolly, and she laughed at the bunny's adventure. And if the dish pan doesn't tinkle the diamond ring to catch the kitchen teaspoons to breakfast, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily and the cider press.

PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY

Over Twelve Hundred Families Assisted in September; Full Financial Statement.

During the month of September, 1918, the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society granted assistance to 1,228 families, comprising 3,247 individuals. The full statement from September 12, 1918, to September 30, 1918, is as follows:

Cash Receipts.

Subscriptions previously published \$619,285.54

Contributions for September:

Victoria Patriotic Aid Society \$3,536.18

Victoria Branch, Canadian Patriotic Fund 324.27

5,860.45

Previously published \$629,145.99

For September: Contributed to Canadian Patriotic Fund Central Fund—

By Victoria Patriotic Aid Society \$10,274.99

By Victoria Branch, Canadian Patriotic Fund 324.27

10,599.26

General Expenses:

Salaries and wages \$500.00

Printing and stationery 118.05

Postage stamps 65.69

War tax stamps 35.00

Sundry expenses 65.15

Office furniture 4.40

782.60

1918 Campaign Expenses—

Wages and sundries 95.00

Balance—

Petty cash \$ 60.00

Canadian Bank of Commerce 17,711.03

17,761.03

Less balance advance account 6,432.66

11,328.37

\$629,145.99

Advances from Central Fund, Canadian Patriotic Fund—

Ottawa Fund \$1,032,583.95

Disbursements under Canadian Patriotic Fund—

From commencement to Aug. 31, 1918, \$999,385.53

For September 26,842.76

1,026,228.29

Balance on hand 6,432.66

\$1,032,660.95

WAY IT HAPPENED.

"So you took a puff from a young man's cigarette in the conservatory, eh?" "No, auntie, I gave him a puff at mine," Kansas City Journal.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN

SOCIAL PERSONAL

Mrs. R. P. Butchart entertained at luncheon yesterday at her residence "Benvenuto," Tod Inlet, in honor of the Countess of Kingston.

Lieut. Joan Arnold, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. E. McMullen, of Vancouver, since Wednesday, has now left the Mainland city en route for the East.

From The Vancouver World: "Mr. and Mrs. James Nichol, 128 Eighth Avenue, West, are leaving Saturday for Esquimalt where they will reside for a short period."

The following Provincial appointments are announced in this week's Provincial Gazette: To be notaries public, George C. Wemyss, of Sidney, and Arthur Lineham, of Victoria.

Lady Kingston left last night for Vancouver, but will return to Victoria to-morrow, and in the afternoon will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Harcourt at afternoon tea.

Among a draft of men who left Vancouver yesterday for Toronto, to enter training with the Royal Air Force, were Mechanics L. I. Foster and C. P. Foxall, of Victoria, and Pilot H. R. McKinnon, of Chemainus.

From Canada, of recent date: "The marriage of Miss Madeline Hanson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Edwin Hanson, of Montreal, with Major Arthur Frederick Nation, B. C. Regt., of Victoria, took place at Trinity Church, St. Agathe des Monts, on August 31."

The Rev. J. Gibson Inkster will leave on to-night's boat for Vancouver, where he will to-morrow occupy the pulpit at the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church. The remainder of the week Mr. Inkster will spend up Howe Sound, recuperating from his recent illness.

Premier Oliver last evening received the disquieting news that his eldest son, Dr. Robert Oliver, a member of the Pensions Department, at Ottawa, is lying ill with Spanish influenza. The information was conveyed in a telegram from Mrs. Oliver who is at present staying at Halcyon Springs.

The following wedding announcement from the recent issue of Canada (London, Eng.) will be of interest to local friends of the bride and groom: "The marriage took place at Bloomsbury Chapel, London, on August 30, of Capt. H. H. MacKenzie, C. A. M., of Vancouver, to Miss Marie Macleod, daughter of the late Chief Justice Neil Macleod, of Summerside, P. E. I., and Mrs. Adele Macleod, of Victoria, B. C. The bride was before her marriage a Nursing Sister in the C. A. M. C., and had been nursing in France since the early part of 1915."

One of the most distinguished of Canadian veterinary authorities, the person of Dr. John G. Rutherford, left the Empress Hotel yesterday after spending a few hours here with his wife. Dr. Rutherford is of Scottish descent and was educated in Scotland before coming to this country. A professional nature in Canada, he was appointed Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, and from 1906 to 1911 he was Livestock Commissioner for Canada. He was a delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome in 1908, and to the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington. He was elected President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and was appointed Chairman of the International Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis. He has also held many other important posts in connection with his profession.

In addition to his scientific attainments Dr. Rutherford is a member of the Manitoba Legislature and later of the House of Commons, and has also engaged in journalistic activities. At present he is head of the C. P. R. Experimental Farm at Strathmore, near Calgary.

STRONG PEOPLE NEEDED
The need for people to be healthy is urgent. Those whom illness has put outside the ranks of robust men and women feel their position keenly. They are handicapped in every walk of life and weak men and women need more earnestly than ever to put their health right and become active and strong. Many who began "patching" months ago are as ill now as on the day they began vainly tinkering with common drugs. Every ailing man and woman should remember that the use of debility, nerve exhaustion, indigestion, sleeplessness, neuritis, and depression come from a faulty blood supply. Worry, overwork or other causes have impoverished the blood and left the life-stream impure. The nerves thereby are starving and the whole system is languishing for new blood. In this condition many thousands have won back strong nerves and new health and strength through the new rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually makes. In a weak or bloodless condition it is not only a waste of time and money, but also a further menace to your health to tinker with common drugs. Follow the example of so many thousands by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will transform you into healthy, active men and women. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SUM OF LITTLE THINGS.
Statistics of the war garden commission show that the value of the war garden crop is \$325,000,000. Herein lies a short, pointed lesson for the citizen who assumes that his individual effort may as well be neglected because of its seeming insignificance in consideration of the whole project. The sum total of the war garden crop was achieved because individuals planted 2,355,000 separate plots. These were the "little drops of water" and the "little grains of sand"—Chicago Tribune.

Gifts for Soldiers

At no time does a man appreciate a gift more than when he is about to leave for overseas. It is the most opportune time of your life to remember him with some token or other. We suggest:

A Fountain Pen
Cigarette Holder
Photo Holder
Wrist Watch
Waterproof Match Box
Hair Brushes
Signal Ring
Unbreakable Mirror

Birthday Gifts
—for Mother, Dad, Sister, Brother, Friend. We offer many useful as well as ornamental gifts for Birthdays. See our Windows. Better still, come inside and see more.

Baby Gifts
—and there's always something for the "Papa" at "The Gift Centre." Baby Blankets, Baby Toys, Baby Pins.

Just in—New Shipments of Photo Frames.

Mitchell & Duncan LTD.
JEWELLERS
Central Building
Vine and Broad Sts.
C.F.H. and E.C. Electric
Watch Inspectors.

FRANCE GRATEFUL FOR CANADA'S ASSISTANCE

Red Cross Sends Many Cases of Supplies to Allied Fronts

"Tell the Canadians that their kindness to our poor France makes us weep," is the moving message of gratitude sent to the Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross by the medical officer of a French hospital. France has been so harrowed and torn by four years of war in her territory that, despite the unbelievable sacrifices of the French women and children, she finds it impossible to maintain the supplies for her many hospitals without the aid of the Allied countries. That Canada is helping in generous measure is shown by the fact that since July 1 the Society has dispatched 3,000 cases of supplies to Paris for the use of the gallant "poilus," who have been wounded in the great cause.

Nor is the activity confined to the sending of supplies to France, for with the summer period 500 cases have been sent to Italy, for whom 4,500 additional cases are on the way; 650 cases to Belgium, while 500 have also been dispatched to Serbia.

Such shipments represent an enormous amount of work by living hands at home and calls for still further effort to replenish the consequently depleted stores. The drain upon the stock of Red Cross supplies is ceaseless, but in view of its nature as an emergency supply store it is essential to the well-being of the men in the trenches that the work at home should not slacken.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS OVERCOME BY SAFE METHOD

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN WHEREBY INSOMNIA CAN BE SAFELY AND QUICKLY CURED.

Worry, overwork, overstudy and indigestion cause insomnia. Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs.

First, the blood circulation must be improved. Congestion of blood in the head must be removed. Irritation in the brain must be relieved.

It's because Ferrozone equalizes circulation, because it soothes the irritation, because it removes congestion that it does cure insomnia.

For building blood and nerve, for instilling force and life into overworked organs, for establishing strength and vitality, where can you find anything so efficient as Ferrozone?

Remember, sleep is just as important as food.

You must sleep or breakdown, but if you'll use Ferrozone and thereby remove the conditions which now keep you from sleep, you'll get well quickly.

Ferrozone is not a narcotic, not a dope; it is a health-giving tonic that any child or delicate woman can use. Absolutely safe is Ferrozone.

Take it for a month, take it for a year—no harm, but immeasurable good will result.

To sleep well, look well, feel well, to be free from depression, nervousness or blues—use Ferrozone. It's a food or blood—use Ferrozone. It's a tonic, a healer to the weak and wretched, a boon to the sleepless—sold in 50c boxes, six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or direct from The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

A WINNER.
"My wife manages nicely on the all-money she gets."

"Why, you amuse me. I didn't know you were successful."

"We aren't. I refer to the all-money she wins at bridge from Mrs. De Vore."

THE GRAVES OF FLANDERS.
O little painted crosses,
That stab our hearts with pain!
You pierce those fields of glory
With symbols of the slain.

So many grievous miles ye mark the way
The horseman pale has gone before;
So thick ye stand where Flanders' soil
Enshrines Their dust, for whom the fight is over!

O little painted crosses!
Like sentinels ye stand,
To point the graves of heroes
Throughout that stricken land.

Think not, brave hearts, that we shall e'er forget
How you forsook the joy of life,
And found instead a spot of earth,
war-torn, In which to lie and rest from strife.

O little painted crosses!
We bind our faith with theirs—
Our sacred dead in Flanders—
The faith our nation shares.

—Lillian C. Nevin.

NOT A CRICKETER.
The irate little man rushed into the shop and banged wildly on the counter. "Look here!" he cried, holding out a handful of something that looked like soda. "I've sold this to me yesterday—camphor balls!"

"Er—yes!" said the puzzled chemist. "To kill moths," ejaculated the little man, with great scorn. "How in the name of thunder I don't think I'm going to kill moths with them balls! If ye can show me a man that can hit a moth with one o' them I'll say nothing more about the ornaments me wife and I've broke with them. Kill moths, indeed!"

HIS COMPROMISE.
"I tried to make John give up playing poker during the war."
"Did he do it?"
"No, but we compromised. He agreed that he would give up being a poker."

Gordon Doyle LIMITED

Store Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

New Neckwear



Among the newest arrivals in the Neckwear Department are a number of dainty creations in white muslin. They come in a large selection of pretty and fashionable shapes and are trimmed with frills and laces. From 65c to \$2

Cap and Scarf Sets

\$2.00 and \$3.00

Closely knitted from a splendid all-wool yarn. The caps are made in neat styles and the scarves are of generous length and are fringed. A good selection of colors; \$2.00 and \$3.00

Wool Spencers
Knitted in neat, serviceable styles from soft yarns of particularly fine quality. They are obtainable in a number of popular colorings. Prices \$3.25 and \$3.75.

Women's Knitted Underwear
Vests, fleeced lined, short sleeves and low neck, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
Heavy Cotton Vests, with elbow or long sleeves, 65c.
Drawers, fleece lined, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
Heavy Cotton Drawers, 65c pair.
Directoire Knickers, lisle, in pink, sky, black or white; \$1.25 pair.

Women's Raincoats
\$17.50 to \$35

These Coats are all made in popular serviceable styles of rubberized tweed and paramatta cloth. The selection of styles is large and they represent particularly good values.

Phone 1876
First Floor 1877

Sayward Building
1211 Douglas Street

UTILIZE TIMES WANT ADS

Georgina and Onyx Shoes



Showing one of our new models in Black Glove Kid, which is both fashionable and suited to autumn wear.

Georgina and Onyx Shoes are both beautiful and enduring. Great care is taken to select close-grained, flexible leathers that will give substantial service as well as take a very fine, dressy finish.

There's value and wear—as well as supreme style—in every Georgina and Onyx Shoe.

Built Exclusively By

Blachford Shoe Manufacturing Company Limited

92 Shearwater Street, Toronto

Obtained through Canada's leading boot shops

1013 Government Street

SEE AD. PAGE 15

DR. GOODWIN Chicago Foot Specialist IS HERE

CONSULT HIM

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16

Maynard's Shoe Store

649 Yates St.

Phone 1232

IF IT'S FOR A FORD WE HAVE IT

BE PROTECTED AGAINST FOG AND RAIN by purchasing A CLEAR VISION WINDSHIELD CLEANER

Dirty Muddy Streets Mean Dangerous Skidding.

Equip your Ford with CORN INSERT TRANSMISSION LININGS, and have control over your car.

SEE US ABOUT THESE NOW

We have a large stock of Cheap and Dependable NON-SKID and PLAIN TIRES. Prices reduced. Everything for the motorist.

NATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED

Phones 4800-4801

FORD DEALERS

831 Yates

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Very Best for the Front—Xmas photos reduced from \$8.00 to \$5.25 per dozen during October. Send them to the front. Nothing better. The Skene Lowe Studio, 651 Yates St.

Notice to Butchers and Bakers.—We have just received a consignment of strongly made willow baskets suitable for delivery, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

This label on your printing denotes expert workmanship and money kept in your city. See the point?

Your Fire Insurance is Costing Too Much. See the Independent Agency. Eight reliable companies. Duck & Johnston.

Jack's Shoe Store.—Shoes, ranges, heaters bought and sold. Cash paid. Phone 5719. Will call. 508 Yates St.

During October the Skene Lowe Studio will make Cabinet Sepia Photos in Folders for \$5.25 per dozen. Reduced from \$8.00. Sit now and save money.

Red Cross Headquarters Closed Monday.—The headquarters of the Red Cross at Temple Building will be closed all day on Monday next, Thanksgiving Day.

It Pays to Prune Early.—Long handle pruning hooks, \$2 and \$2.50; pruning shears, \$5 to \$2.75; Rose Shears, \$2 and \$5; Hedge Trimmers, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.50. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

Strong School House at The Beehive, 59c.

AUCTION SALES

Are all closed but

WE ARE NOT

Store with us until Auction Rooms open.

Removing
Packing
Crating
Storing
Safety
Storage
Phone 497

Fir Cordwood AND BARK ABSOLUTELY DRY

A fuel you can always depend on to give good satisfaction.

Lloyd-Young & Russell
1012 Broad Street. Phone 4532

Facile Transfer Co.

H. CALWELL

Heavy Teaming of Every Description a Specialty.

Phones 248-249.

Express, Furniture Removed, Baggage Checked and Stored.

Our Motto: Prompt and civil service. Complaints will be dealt with without delay.
137 Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.
Motor Trucks, Deliveries.

MORE MEN COMING

Another Party is En Route Home, Having Left Quebec Yesterday.

The British Columbia Returned Soldier Commission, Parliament Building, has been advised by telegram from the O. C. Clearing Depot, Quebec, that the party, including the following men for Victoria, left there for British Columbia on October 11: Co. Q-M-S. J. Warren, 1011 Birdette Avenue; Lance-Corpl. F. Armstrong, 122 Sims Avenue, Parkdale; Corpl. C. J. Bunbury, 424 Linden Avenue; Pte. S. E. Burrows, 709 Bell Street; Pte. J. Goodsell, 1133 Mason Street; Pte. C. Gray, 850 Broughton Street; Pte. V. Green, 817 Vine Street, Maywood; Pte. E. Hardwick, 1863 Oak Bay Avenue; Pte. G. Johnston, 1574 Dallas Road; Pte. D. Jones, 122 North Park Street; Pte. L. G. Lee, 1256 Beach Drive; Pte. J. Nelson, 2065 Bouchier Street, Oak Bay; Pte. I. H. Pickard, 1124 Yale Street; Pte. Quilly, 1042 View Street; Pte. D. Rife, 734 Mary Street; Pte. S. J. Ryan, Rainbow Hotel, Esquimalt; Pte. Yeoman, 1320 Johnson Street.

Council Meets Tuesday.—On account of Monday being Thanksgiving Day there will be no meeting of the City Council on Monday night, the meeting having been postponed until Tuesday. All departments of the City Hall will be closed during the entire day Monday.

To Meet Minister.—A delegation from the Board of Trade will meet the Hon. S. C. Mewburn this evening in order to bring to the attention of the Minister of Militia some of Victoria's most pressing problems. It is probable that the question of soldiers' separation allowances, the building of military headquarters in this city, and that of military hospitals will be considered.

Red Cross Annual Meeting Postponed.—The annual meeting of the Victoria City and District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which it was proposed to hold on October 13, has been postponed to a date to be fixed when the present ban on public meetings has been removed. Due notice will be given through the press. All Red Cross work rooms will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, Monday, October 14. The honorary treasurer will be glad to receive Thanksgiving offerings to the Red Cross cause on October 15 and all following days.

Island's Coal and Metal Resources.—An interesting article on the coal and metal resources of Vancouver Island, written by J. F. Bledsoe, appears in the October issue of Dun's Review. There are three illustrations, one of a tunnel with ore chute in an East Sooke copper mine, a colliery picture in the Comox district and one in the Alberni area. The article is a most interesting one and will be expected from an authority like Mr. Bledsoe, who is the late manager of the Central Iron Company.

Notice to University Graduates.—At the last session of the Provincial Legislature it was enacted that "all graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions who were actually residing in the province and were so graduated prior to the first day of May, 1918, and who produce to the registrar of the University satisfactory proof of their qualifications, accompanied by a fee of Two Dollars (\$2.00) on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1918," may become members of convocation of the University of British Columbia. There may be university graduates in this city who are desirous of becoming more closely identified with the work of the University of British Columbia. These may become members of convocation if they can meet the requirements of the University Act and will do so before the close of the year.

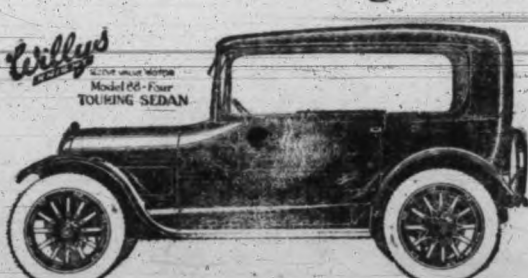
New Arrival Khaki Wool at the Beehive, \$2.50 a lb. Also Grey Wool \$2.25 a lb. on sale Tuesday morning at the New Store, 11 o'clock.

Open-Air Service.—Corner of Yates and Quadra Streets, 2:30 p. m. Metropolitan Methodist First Baptist, St. Andrew's Presbyterian and Reformed Episcopal meeting.

Offices Closed.—Monday being Thanksgiving Day the offices of the Patriotic Aid Society in the Winch Building will be closed all day.

Victoria Patriotic Aid Society.—The following are announced as the recent contributions received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Employees, Assembly Plant, Imperial Munitions Board, \$75.75; Salt Spring Island residents, \$22.50; employees, Turner-Repton Co. Ltd., \$45.85; employees, E. R. Stewart & Co., \$8.75; Drake Hardware Co. and employees, \$11; officials William Head Quarantine Station, \$10.87; staff, Victoria Fire Department, \$17; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Merchants' Bank, Union Bank and Royal Bank, \$159.77; employees B. C. Electric Railway Company, \$34.82; staff, Imperial Bank of Canada, \$8; employees, E. A. Morris, \$5.

"If You Get It at Plimley's, It's All Right" Overland Touring Sedan



The Coming Model

With windows down this Touring Sedan is an ideal touring car, open from front to back and without even top bows to obstruct your vision. Yet merely raising the windows gives you almost instantly a completely enclosed car that is comfortable and cozy in the worst of weather.

This Car Will Be Sold at the Old Price—\$2,450
New Price, \$2,850

Come in or ring for a demonstration.

BUY THAT NEW BICYCLE NOW

We have English and Canadian makes. Plimley's Cycle Store, 611 View Street.

Autos
Phone 697
727-735 Johnson Street

Cycles
Phone 698
611 View Street

THE BENEFITS OF SUNLIGHT

Are thrust upon you, but you yourself must acquire the advantages of proper artificial lighting.

The LACO NITROGEN ELECTRIC LAMP will flood every nook and corner of your establishment, with the equivalent of bright sunlight. Will increase the value of your floor space—is low in operating cost and high in efficient service.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Electrical Supplies

1607 Douglas Street, opposite City Hall.

Phone 643

1103 Douglas Street, Near Fort Street.

Phone 2627

FEW TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Local Supply Falls Short of Supplying Demand; Other Birds Plentiful

The local turkey situation, as reported by the various dealers, shows a very limited supply which fell far short of meeting the demand for the Thanksgiving season. For some reason there were hardly any turkeys shipped to Victoria from the prairies or other outside points, and the local supply had to be depended upon entirely. Local birds were sold at from fifty-five to sixty-five cents a pound and some dealers were sold out completely yesterday. Neither was the supply of geese all that might have been expected, and it fell to the lot of the humble chicken to supply the demand for something in the line. The best chickens were selling freely today at fifty cents per pound. The fact that so many local producers are raising poultry has had a considerable effect on the holiday market, and this year, to a greater extent than ever before, the tables of local consumers will be graced on Thanksgiving Day with roast chicken, duck and geese raised in the back yards and vacant lots of Victoria.

TO BE REINSTATED

Returned Soldiers Will Be Given Back City Positions.

Former City Employees who resigned their positions to go overseas with the Canadian forces and were given undertakings by the heads of their department that a position would be found for them on their return need have no fear of the present Council not living up to the understanding which the Council of 1914 entered into.

While one Council is not bound by the promises of another, and, in fact, no Council has any legal right to make such a promise, according to the opinion of City Solicitor Hamilton, yet, in view of the fact that the Council of 1914 did make such a promise, it was felt only fair that the men who volunteered for military service on that understanding should be reinstated.

LOSES ON APPEAL

Supreme Court of Canada Rules Against Sheriff on Claim for Pounds.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—In the Supreme Court of Canada yesterday the first case called was *Richards vs. Baker*. The defendant is sheriff of Victoria County, B. C., and levied under a writ of F. F. a on property of a judgment debtor who afterward assigned his property to the respondent for benefit of his creditors. Notice of the assignment was given from the defendant, who agreed to withdraw from possession on payment of his debt, which was a sum of \$219 for pounds, which plaintiff refused to pay and tendered the amount of the rest of the bill. The sheriff would not accept and the plaintiff brought action, paying into court the amount tendered and asking for an order directing the delivery up of the property seized. Judgment went against the sheriff in the trial court and in the Court of Appeal. This appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was dismissed without respondent's counsel being called on, the court holding that it was a matter of procedure involving costs only, with which the court would not interfere. Chrysler, K.C., for appellant; Bethune for respondent.

EXTENDING PREMISES

"Beehive" Takes Over Two Adjoining Stores to Eliminate Crowded Condition

One of Victoria's oldest dry goods firms will triple its store space when the "Beehive" takes over the two shops adjoining its present premises. The new store, which will include the old Hudson's Bay Company's premises next door, will be opened on Tuesday morning. The "Beehive" was established in Victoria thirteen years ago, and its stocks of woollens have become famous all over the Island. For some time past the proprietors have been experiencing a shortage of store space, but with the addition of two other shops the crowding which now prevails will be eliminated. The owners state that their stock of Old Country goods, now so difficult to procure, is still plentiful, having been obtained when woollens were not so scarce as they are at present.

DECREASE SHOWN IN INFLUENZA CASES

Only Seven New Patients Reported Up to Noon To-day; Total Now 190

The total number of cases up to noon today is, therefore, one hundred and ninety. But the authorities feel satisfied that the malady has been placed pretty well under control, and if due precautions are maintained there is every hope that in a very short time Victoria will have stamped out the disease altogether. The dry weather is a great aid in combating the disease, especially when it is accompanied by bright sunshine, and if a dry spell of about two weeks were experienced, it would go a long way toward remedying matters.

Open-Air Meetings.—Particular emphasis is laid on a warning issued by Dr. A. G. Price, City Health Officer, in relation to holding meetings in the open. A number of people, including clergy and others, have asked for permission to hold open-air services to-morrow. Dr. Price states that while there is nothing in the Order-in-Council placing restrictions on such gatherings, yet he considers it extremely inadvisable to hold such meetings, as people will be crowded in an open-air assembly just as much as they would in any other place. Spanish influenza is emphatically a crowd disease, he points out.

Such meetings are bound to tend to a spreading of the infection, and so far as Dr. Price is concerned, he places himself on record as being very much opposed to anything of the sort. It is still too early to predict how soon public places may be opened again, but it is safe to say that no move will be made to remove the ban for some days yet, and certainly not until such time as the authorities are satisfied that the epidemic has been stamped out.

Stadacona Park Hospital.—The number of sick cases at the Willows Camp has so taxed the accommodation of the two buildings now being used as hospitals, that the military authorities have taken over Stadacona Park Hospital for the care of the more serious cases. There are about eighty sick cases at the camp, most of them suffering from colds more or less severe. The men who are suffering from influenza have, of course, been isolated.

The staff of the hospital at Stadacona Park is already installed and includes: Major Carrick, M. O., who will be the resident doctor; an army matron and trained nurse; and V. A. C. assistants to be supplied by the Victoria Centre Nursing Division, No. 34, of which Mrs. Chas. Wilson is Divisional Superintendent. The first of the patients was moved to the institution soon after noon today. The hospital, it is understood, has been taken by the military simply as an emergency institution for influenza and pneumonia cases.

Disinfecting Street Cars.—Disinfectant measures are receiving every attention on all cars; city and interurban. Every car is thoroughly disinfected at least once every twenty-four hours. The disinfectant used has received the approval of the City Medical Health Officer, who states nothing better could be employed for the purpose. It is suggested that, when weather conditions permit, the car windows should be kept open as much as possible.

THANKSGIVING DAY MATCH.

A friendly tennis match will be played on the Naval and Military Methodist Church Tennis Court, Esquimalt, between that club and St. Paul's, C. E. Club at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Trial games were played on Saturday between the James Bay Methodists and Esquimalt.

The Beehive for English Socks and Stockings.
Baby Buggy Repairs and Tires put on at Wilson's Repair Shop, 612 Cormorant.

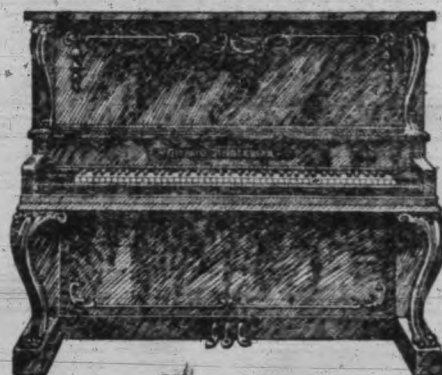
Market Wags Open.—The present epidemic of Spanish influenza did not affect the local market to-day, and the usual large sale of produce took place.

Do Not Forget.—The Beehive for Woollens, \$3.20 a lb.; reg. \$5.75.

A THOUGHT.

The roses bloom and fade and die. Then wake to bloom again. And who shall say that you and I Shant' do the same as them.

An Exclusive Feature in All



Gerhard Heintzman PIANOS

Is the Bell-Metal Tone-Pulsating Bridge

The following statement is taken from the "Canadian Engineer":

"Canadian-made goods bear the imprint of ingenuity. The Bell-Metal Tone-Pulsating Bridge patented by Gerhard Heintzman, Toronto, is one of the results of his fifty-year experience in producing high-grade pianos. Experts are unanimous in their opinion that this invention stands in a class by itself."

May we have the pleasure of demonstrating this important feature in piano construction to you in a practical manner at our show rooms?

If you have a piano, organ or talking machine to dispose of as part payment for one of these beautiful pianos, a 'phone call will bring our representative to your home.

You get a double guarantee with the Gerhard Heintzman Piano. The maker's guarantee, and the guarantee of the house of Fletcher Bros., who have been sole agents in Victoria over twenty-five years for the Gerhard Heintzman Piano.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 GOVERNMENT ST. and 607 VIEW ST.
In the New Spencer Building. Also at Vancouver

The People's Groceries		New Zealand Lamb
Pure Pork		Shoulders 28c
Sausage		Leg Loins
Per Pound		
33c		34c

Food Control License 8-948.
749-751 Yates Street

Local Dairy-fed Pork — Loins 45c Legs	Pork — 35c	Griffin's Seedless Raisins, per pkt. 13c
Blue Ribbon Tea Our price	59c	Heinz Pure Malt Vinegar, white or brown Reception Label, per bottle 24c and 15c
Pacific Milk, 20-oz. Our price, 3 for ..	28c	Ripe Tomatoes 20 pounds..... 64c
Sunlight or Lifebuoy Soap, per bar.....	7c	Tokay Grapes 2 pounds..... 25c
Malkin's Custard Powder, per tin ..	24c	Finest Table Butter (Government Creamery), 53c lb., or 3 pounds \$1.56
McLaren's Cream Cheese, per jar...	29c	
Flake White Ideal Shortening	31c	

The Cold Nights Are Here

Buy a Wee MacGregor Drag Saw and put in a good supply of Wood.

Sold and Demonstrated by

GEO. T. MICHELL

610-612 Pandora

Victoria, B. C.

Opposite Market

ASHTON & FARROW

PLUMBING—HEATING
SHEET IRON WORK.

Don't wait Until the First Cold Snap. Have That Defective Furnace or Boiler Attended to Now

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VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, on Thursday, the 24th day of October, 1918, at the hour of 10.30 a.m., at my office, Government Annex, Government Street, Victoria (near Superior Street), I shall sell at Public Auction the lands in the list hereinafter set out of the persons in said list hereinafter set out for delinquent taxes unpaid by said persons on the 31st day of December, 1917, and for interest, costs, and other expenses, including the cost of advertising said sale, if the total amount due for period ending December 31st, 1915, is not sooner paid. The Collector will be pleased to receive any information respecting the following list where the owner is a member of the Allied forces and entitled to the benefits of Section 29 of the Taxation Amendment Act, 1918.

NAME	Description of Property	Taxes	School Tax	Interest	Cost and Expenses	Total
NORTH SAANICH						
Taylor, W. J.	Pt. Sections 16, 17 and 18, R. 1, W.	\$2,515.50	\$503.45	\$489.75	\$2.75	\$3,511.45
Taylor, W. J.	Pt. Sec. 16, 17, 18, R. 1, E.	\$708.80	\$345.10	\$320.90	\$2.75	\$1,377.55
Chan Kai Bong	Lot 1, Bk. C, Pt. Sec. 11, R. 2, E.	43.50	17.50	9.85	2.75	73.60
Vandecar, L. B.	Lot 9, Bk. 2, Map 381	28.00	8.70	4.55	1.75	43.00
Morgan, Kate	Lot 9, Bk. 6, Map 381	17.00	6.10	4.15	1.75	29.00
Ellis, J. and Ferguson, R. N.	Lot 14, Bk. 6, Map 381	17.00	6.05	4.15	1.75	29.00
John, B. H.	Lot 15, 16, 17, Bk. 7, Map 381	17.00	6.05	4.10	1.75	28.90
Singh, Kartal	Lot 4, 5, 6, Bk. 8, Map 381	44.40	18.00	9.50	1.75	73.65
John, B. H.	Lot 7 and 8, Bk. 8, Map 381	21.10	10.30	5.20	1.75	48.35
Davidson, Robert D.	Lot 3, Bk. 9, Map 381	27.50	18.35	5.80	1.75	53.40
Norman, Luke G.	Lot 4, Bk. 9, Map 381	15.20	4.80	2.20	1.75	23.95
Dominion Trust Co.	Lot 1, 2, 3, Bk. 2, Map 470	9.60	3.95	1.75	1.75	17.05
Dominion Trust Co.	Lot 24, 25, 26, Bk. 2, Map 470	28.50	9.40	4.50	1.75	44.15
Turnbull, C. W.	Lot 4, Bk. 2, Map 470	28.50	9.40	4.50	1.75	44.15
Raby, H. N.	Lot 5, Bk. 2, Map 470	78.00	27.15	15.30	1.75	122.20
Chan Kai Bong	N. 1/4 Lot 3, Lots 4 & 5, Bk. C, Map 548	17.40	5.90	3.00	1.75	28.05
Carlin, Helen C.	Lot 8, Map 580	39.60	17.10	8.75	1.75	67.20
Carlin, Helen C.	Lot 9, Map 580	45.90	17.15	8.85	1.75	73.65
Stinson, J. O.	Lot 12, Map 1001	43.00	6.70	5.10	1.75	56.55
Kostenbader, F. W.	Lot 4, Bk. 1, Map 1015	6.25	2.60	.90	1.75	11.50
Kostenbader, F. W.	Lot 5, Bk. 1, Map 1015	7.25	2.75	1.00	1.75	12.75
Kostenbader, F. W.	Lot 6, Bk. 1, Map 1015	6.60	2.85	.95	1.75	11.85
Kostenbader, F. W.	Lot 7, Bk. 1, Map 1015	6.50	2.85	1.00	1.75	12.10
Kostenbader, F. W.	Lot 8, Bk. 1, Map 1015	6.50	2.85	1.00	1.75	12.10
Kostenbader, F. W.	Lot 9, Bk. 1, Map 1015	6.50	2.85	1.00	1.75	12.15
Campbell, Stuart J.	Lot 4, Bk. 3, Map 1015 and Lot 5, Bk. 3, Map 1015	22.50	7.60	5.10	1.75	36.95
Redding, J. T.	Lot 4, Bk. 3, Map 1015	8.50	3.10	.95	1.75	14.30
Moody, S. P.	Lot 42, Map 1151	9.50	1.65	1.20	1.75	14.10
Mills, Perry S. Estate	Lot 14, Bk. 76, Map 1151	14.50	1.85	2.00	1.75	20.10
Mills, Perry S. Estate	Lot 15, Bk. 76, Map 1151	13.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	18.25
Eagle, E. A.	Lot 34, Bk. 76, Map 1151	12.50	1.45	1.35	1.75	17.05
Macklin, Herbert	Lot 2, Map 1170	41.50	14.60	9.20	1.75	67.05
Hannan, H. G.	Lot 12, Map 1170	35.50	14.80	6.50	1.75	58.55
Smith, F.	Lot 1, Bk. B, Map 1197	13.50	5.15	3.40	1.75	23.80
Cochrane, Geo.	Lot 2, Bk. C, Map 1197	6.50	2.70	.95	1.75	11.90
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 7, Bk. E, Map 1197A	11.75	4.00	2.50	1.75	20.00
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 8, Bk. E, Map 1197A	4.35	2.10	.65	1.75	8.80
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 3, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 4, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 5, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 6, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 7, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 8, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 9, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 10, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 11, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 12, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 13, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 14, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 15, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 16, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 17, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 18, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 19, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 20, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 21, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 22, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 23, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 24, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 25, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 26, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 27, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 28, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 29, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 30, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 31, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 32, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 33, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 34, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 35, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 36, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 37, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 38, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 39, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 40, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 41, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 42, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 43, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 44, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 45, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 46, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 47, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 48, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 49, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 50, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 51, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 52, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 53, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 54, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 55, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 56, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 57, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 58, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 59, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 60, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 61, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 62, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 63, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 64, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 65, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 66, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 67, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 68, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 69, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 70, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 71, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 72, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 73, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 74, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 75, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 76, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 77, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 78, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 79, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 80, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 81, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 82, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 83, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 84, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 85, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 86, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 87, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 88, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 89, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 90, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 91, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 92, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 93, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 94, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 95, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 96, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 97, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 98, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 99, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30
Roberts, Samuel	Lot 100, Bk. C, Map 1197A	4.00	3.90	.65	1.75	10.30

NAME	Description of Property	Taxes	School Tax	Interest	Cost and Expenses	Total
Burridge, Fredk.	Lots 1-8, Bk. A, Map 1832	43.50	6.95	6.55	1.75	59.75
Turner, John A.	Lots 1-8, Bk. C, Map 1832	43.50	6.95	6.55	1.75	59.75
Turner, John A.	Lots 1-11, Bk. 2, Map 1836	72.00	11.85	9.35	2.75	96.45
Turner, John A.	Lots 1-18, Bk. 2, Map 1836	72.00	11.85	9.35	2.75	96.45
Turner, John A.	Lots 1-11, Bk. 4, Map 1836	72.00	11.85	9.35	2.75	96.45
Croft Estate, Henry	Chad Island, 200 Ac.	27.50		4.45	2.75	34.70
Neil, Chas. A. W.	Small Island, 1.10 Ac.	21.50		3.20	2.75	27.45
Freeman, C. E.	Gouge Island, 1.00 Ac.	9.00		1.15	1.75	11.90
Sparrow, J. E.	Gouge Island, 2.00 Ac.	17.50		2.25	2.75	22.50

NAME	Description of Property.	Taxes	School Tax	Interest	Cost and Expenses	Total
GOLDSTREAM						
Gerrard, W. Brudette	Sec. 13, Goldstream	550.00	11.05	60.85	2.75	624.65
Harnell, P.	Prac. S.E. 1/4 Sec. 21, Goldstream	65.50	1.00	8.00	2.75	77.25
Bittancourt, F. J.	Sec. 26, Goldstream	57.00	13.50	8.00	2.75	81.25
Bittancourt, F. J.	Pt. Sec. 27, Goldstream	28.50	4.50	3.35	2.75	39.10
Burnitt, Clarence	Sec. 46, Goldstream	57.00	7.40	6.30	2.75	73.45
Burnitt, J. M.	Sec. 41, Goldstream	104.00	8.70	19.35	2.75	134.80
Murphy, R. M.	Sec. 59, Goldstream	104.00	1.25	11.10	2.75	119.10
Hincks, R. A.	Pt. Sec. 65, Goldstream	12.00	—	1.40	2.75	16.15
Coley & Davis	Pt. Sec. 65, Goldstream	6.00	—	—	2.75	10.75
Glinz Leonard	Pt. Sec. 65, Goldstream	9.50	1.05	1.30	2.75	14.60
Neil, Chas. W. A.	Sec. 67, 83 Ac. more or less	42.50	5.25	6.60	2.75	57.10
Alvensleben, Mrs. Edith	Pt. Sec. 70, Goldstream	58.00	7.15	6.25	2.75	74.15
HIGHLAND						
Alvensleben, Alvo Von	Sec. 3, Highland	60.00	9.35	10.45	2.75	82.55
Alvensleben, Alvo Von	Sec. 10, Highland	180.00	29.80	32.15	2.75	244.70
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 11, Highland	60.00	7.85	7.20	2.75	77.80
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 5, R. 4 W. Highland	12.00	1.25	1.30	2.75	17.30
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 6, R. 4 W. Highland	48.00	8.40	8.85	2.75	68.00
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 12, 157 Ac. Highland	102.00	19.25	12.40	2.75	136.40
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 13, 29 Ac. Highland	25.00	2.15	2.55	2.75	32.45
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 16, 165 Ac. Highland	108.00	18.55	12.55	2.75	142.25
Matsen, J. S. H.	Sec. 18, 320 Ac. Highland	106.00	8.25	14.40	2.75	129.40
Alvensleben, Alvo Von	Sec. 24, 40 Ac. Highland	40.00	6.45	7.00	2.75	56.15
Arnim, Von Bernard	Sec. 26, 160 Ac. Highland	87.00	13.25	15.15	2.75	118.15
Hincks, R. N.	Secs. 45 & 46, Highland	170.00	—	—	2.75	172.75
Alvensleben, Alvo Von	Sec. 50, Highland	120.00	9.10	16.80	2.75	148.65
Williams, Richard	Sec. 64, 160 Ac. Highland	72.00	11.80	10.60	2.75	97.15
Williams, Arthur	Sec. 67, 159 Ac. Highland	72.00	11.75	10.65	2.75	97.15
Gray, Andrew	Sec. 77, 160 Ac. Highland	57.00	9.65	6.70	2.75	76.10
Gray, Andrew	N. 1/2 Sec. 5, R. 2 W. Highland	26.50	3.90	5.05	2.75	40.20
Muir, J. N.	Sec. 1, R. 4 W. Highland; Sec. 2, R. 4 W. Highland	208.00	4.30	22.05	2.75	237.10
SOOKE						
Margison, J. Y.	Pt. Sec. 1, 10 Ac. Sooke	48.00	9.15	7.20	2.75	67.10
Glinz, A. L. and Emil Boesch	Pt. Sec. 2, 2.15 Ac. Sooke	27.00	3.15	3.45	2.75	36.35
Johnson, W. K.	Lot 3, Map 1185, Sooke	22.25	3.95	3.40	2.75	32.35
Margison, J. Y.	Lot 1, Map 1067, Sooke	7.20	1.35	1.05	1.45	11.05
Smith, Stanley McB.	Lot 24, Bk. 1, Map 217, Sooke	4.80	—	—	1.75	6.55
Smith, Stanley McB.	Lot 25, Bk. 1, Map 217, Sooke	4.80	—	—	1.75	6.55
Smith, Stanley McB.	Lot 26, Bk. 1, Map 217, Sooke	4.80	—	—	1.75	6.55
Gunter, Mrs. Ella	Lot 4, Map 1849, Sooke	11.00	—	—	2.75	13.75
Gunter, Mrs. Ella	1/2 Lot 5, Map 1849, 3.33 Ac.	4.30	—	—	2.75	7.05
Johnson, Mrs. W.	Lot 10, Map 1849, Sooke	11.00	1.75	1.60	2.75	17.10
Forrier, James	Lot 13, Map 1849, Sooke	11.00	1.85	1.00	2.75	16.60
Fairburn, Mr.	Lot 2, Map 1227, 10.05 Ac.	57.00	8.85	8.85	2.75	77.45
Allen, Dr. W. H.	Pt. Lot 5, Map 1227, Sooke	57.00	6.45	9.75	2.75	76.00
Smith, F. L.	N. 1/2 Sec. 59 and 60, Sooke	16.80	2.25	2.30	2.75	24.10
Quagliotti, L. J.	Sec. 62, Sooke	287.50	8.75	48.25	2.75	347.25
Turner, P. F.	Sec. 67 and 68, Sooke	244.00	5.15	39.75	2.75	291.65
Elliott, R. T.	1/2 Sec. 106, 55 Ac. Sooke	35.10	—	5.30	2.75	43.15
Elliott, R. T.	Sec. 112, Sooke	241.00	—	41.00	2.75	284.75
Sanders, Henry J.	Sec. 115A, Sooke, 1.05 Ac.	112.50	—	14.50	2.75	129.75
Devereux, F. A.	Sec. 123, 147 Ac. Sooke	262.00	5.45	41.50	2.75	311.70
Ensell, W. Lee	Sec. 126, 40 Ac. Sooke	66.00	—	9.05	2.75	77.80
Power, R. A.	Pt. Sec. 133, 20.25 Ac. Sooke	11.50	—	2.50	2.75	16.75

NAME	Description of Property.	Taxes	School Tax	Interest	Cost and Expenses	Total
OTTER POINT						
Berger, Henry	Sec. 46, 160 Ac. Otter	45.00	—	4.50	2.75	52.25
Porrier, James	Lots 1-26, Map 1173, Otter	56.05	22.75	15.40	1.75	94.20
Harris, F. E.	Sec. 49, Otter	153.00	9.50	21.65	2.75	186.90
Price, W. H.	Sec. 58, 160 Ac. Otter	148.00	8.65	23.00	2.75	182.40
Abraham, J.	Sec. 60, 150 Ac. Otter	153.00	9.85	21.90	2.75	187.50
Oliver, W. E.	Sec. 61, 160 Ac. Otter	83.20	6.30	9.45	2.75	101.70
Mellor, Geo.	Sec. 62, 149 Ac. Otter	153.00	—	20.55	2.75	176.30
Tripp, Alfred	Sec. 63, 155 Ac. Otter	189.50	—	29.85	2.75	222.10
Parsemow, Ulrich L.	Sec. 72 and 73, 176 Ac. Otter	204.00	—	27.40	2.75	234.15
MALAHAT						
Macklin, H.	Lot 17, Map 728, Malahat	9.50	1.45	1.29	2.75	14.99
Alles, Alex.	Lot 27, Map 728, Malahat	14.50	1.45	2.34	2.75	21.04
Hamilton, J. L.	Lot 28, Map 728, Malahat	14.50	1.45	2.34	2.75	21.04
Gray, Andrew	Lot 33, 185 Ac. Malahat	123.50	—	12.90	2.75	139.15
Gray, Andrew	Pt. Lot 37, 275 Ac. Malahat	182.00	—	21.15	2.75	205.90
MacFarlane, F. R.	Pt. Lot 47, 20 Ac.	60.00	—	6.00	2.75	68.75
Bittancourt, F. J.	Pt. Lot 77, 3 Ac.	15.00	—	1.40	2.75	19.15
Bittancourt, F. J.	Pt. Lot 77, 29 Ac.	30.00	—	2.85	2.75	35.60
Malahat Sand & Gravel Co.	Pt. Lot 79, 34.60 Ac.	59.50	—	8.05	2.75	70.30
Terminal Gravel Co.	Pt. Lot 79, 175.40 Ac.	275.00	—	38.35	2.75	316.10
Kim Fook Yuen	S. E. Pt. Lot 7, Tp. 1, 156 Ac.	310.00	—	54.50	2.75	367.25
Morris, Thos. A.	Pt. Lot 101, 5 Ac.	12.75	—	1.75	2.75	17.25
Newton, Mrs. E.	Pt. Lot 101, 29 Ac.	15.00	—	9.50	2.75	27.25
Jeffrey, H. A.	Lot 1, Map 1002, N. 1/2 Lot 101	36.00	—	6.75	2.75	45.50
Newton, Mrs. E.	Lot 9, Map 1002 and Lot 10, Map 1002	74.00	—	14.00	2.75	90.75
Terminal Gravel Co.	Lot 104, 110 Ac.	151.00	—	16.20	2.75	169.95
Moore, J. W.	Lot 105, 50 Ac.	85.00	—	11.45	2.75	99.20
Camus, L. J.	Pt. Lot 109, 14.54 Ac.	76.00	—	8.90	2.75	87.65
John, B. H.	Lot 110, 5 Ac.	21.00	—	3.45	2.75	27.20
Terminal Gravel Co.	Lot 114, 10 Ac.	26.00	—	3.75	2.75	32.50
Camus, L. J.	Lot 119, 20.50 Ac.	82.50	—	10.15	2.75	95.40
Camus, L. J.	Lot 147, 33 Ac.	59.50	—	8.00	2.75	70.25
Law, F. and Jean	Lots 5 and 6, Bk. 16, Map 218A	58.00	—	8.90	1.75	68.65
Law, F. and Jean	Lot 2, Bk. 11, Map 218A	29.00	—	4.45	1.75	35.20
Law, F. and Jean	Lots 1 and 2, Map 1173	26.00	—	3.35	1.75	31.10
Bantley, S. A. et al.	Lot 4, Map 1173	10.20	—	1.15	1.75	13.10
Bantley, S. A.	Lot 5, Bk. 15, Map 218A	11.50	—	1.80	1.75	15.05
B. C. Trust Corp. Ltd.	Lot 2, Bk. 5, Map 1679	2.40	—	.30	1.75	4.45
White, C. E.	Lot 12, Bk. 5, Map 1679; Lot 12, Bk. 6, Map 1679; Lot 1, Bk. 5, Map 1679, and	14.25	—	1.35	1.75	17.35
White, C. E.	Lots 10, 11, 16, 23, 24, Bk. 8, Map 1679	15.75	—	4.45	1.75	21.95
Simmons, Fanny G.	Lot 7, Bk. 24, Map 218A	9.50	—	1.32	1.75	12.57
White, C. E.	Lot 8, Bk. 24, Map 218A	9.50	—	1.32	1.75	12.57
White, C. E.	Lot 5, Bk. 25, Map 218A	6.75	—	1.10	1.75	9.60
Gillanders, Flora	N. 1/2 Lot 2, and N. 1/2 Lot 3, Bk. 35, Map 218B	15.25	—	2.10	1.75	19.10
Erb, Mrs. S. D.	Lot 5, Bk. 36, Map 218B; Lot 6, Bk. 36, Map 218B	15.00	—	1.85	1.75	18.60
Erb, Mrs. S. D.	Lot 6, Bk. 37, Map 218B	7.50	—	.90	1.75	10.15
Moody, S. P.	1/2 Lot 2 and 1/2 Lot 3, Bk. 38, Map 218B	21.00	—	3.30	1.75	26.05
Haracop & Antipas	Lots 5 and 6, Bk. 38, Map 218B	18.00	—	2.70	1.75	22.45
Haracop, Nina and Gerassimos	Lots 4 and 5, Bk. 40, Map 218B	29.00	—	4.45	1.75	35.20
Erb, Mrs. S. D.	Lots 7 and 8, Bk. 40, Map 218B	12.00	—	1.15	1.75	14.90
Mellor, Geo.	S. 1/2 Lot 2, Bk. 47, Map 218B	26.00	—	4.00	1.75	31.75
Camus, L. J.	Lot 3, Bk. 57, Map 218D	14.50	—	2.43	1.75	18.68
Bantley, S. A.	Lot 4, 5, 6, 7, Bk. 57, Map 218D	29.00	—	3.88	1.75	34.63
Bernington, F. B.	Lots 5, 6, 7, Map 2001	36.80	—	2.64	1.75	41.19

THOS. H. DEEMING
Assessor and Collector, Victoria Assessment District.

GOVERNMENT TAX SALE REGULATIONS

To Benefit by Allied Forces
Exemption Act Assessor
Must Be Notified

In connection with the Provincial Government tax sale, which takes place at the Assessor's office on Thursday, October 24, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, it may not be generally known that in cases where the assessed owner is a member of the Allied forces the lands so held will be withheld from sale provided the information is furnished to the Assessor and Collector.

It is, however, incumbent on the owner or his friends or agents to notify the Assessor of such case, as set forth in the following extract from the amendment to the Taxation Act passed in 1918:

(1) Subject to subsection (3), the lands of any member of the Allied Forces, as defined in section 2 of the "Allied Forces Exemption Act, 1918," shall be withheld from tax sale.

(2) The lands of the father, mother, wife or child of any such member of the Allied Forces, if dependent on him, may, at the discretion of the Minister, be withheld from tax sale.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to in any way affect the power to assess or tax the property of any person under this Act; nor shall this section invalidate the sale of any land for taxes, provided the giving of a deed thereunder for any land sold where neither the Minister, nor the Assessor, nor the Collector has actual notice that any person having an interest in the land sold is entitled to the benefit of this section. Where, either by inadvertence or ignorance of the facts, lands of a person entitled to the benefits of this section are sold, the Minister may at any time prior to the delivery of the tax-sale deed cancel the sale insofar as it affects such lands, and refund to the purchaser the amount paid by him, with interest at six percent, per annum from the date of the payment; and thereupon the amount for which such lands were sold, together with interest from the date of sale, shall be and continue to be a lien upon the lands as if the tax

LETTERS

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short, and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter the chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not for publication unless the owner wishes. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

MR. DOOLEY AND DEVIL-DRIVING.

To the Editor:—Mr. Dooley is nothing if not picturesque; he would like to see us—three staid, middle-aged persons—driving devils as an Irishman drives pigs.

But things are not done that way now—excepting among Indians. Mr. Dooley can see the process in operation on any day of the week on this island. I have often watched it, and I cannot say I am anxious to emulate their antics.

In church life, as in medicine, the watchword of the hour is prevention. Doctors seek to make us germ-proof. For individual and social righteousness, God is a Master of righteousness. At the bottom we value our various brands of theology simply because we regard them as essential to right living. As a matter of policy we find it pays far better to train our children and young people to love right than to exercise devils in the grotesque fashion that would please Mr. Dooley. I shouldn't be surprised if he himself owes a great deal of his social earnestness to moral impulses gained unconsciously in a Sunday school.

In one thing Mr. Dooley is mistaken—he cannot point to a line in any of my letters which carries the implication that I regard any belief as the only right one. Varieties in religion are as legitimate as varieties among trees. Your correspondent is obsessed by the old-fashioned idea that beliefs to be right must be at issue in any of the great religions of the world. No, we Progressives have got rid of religion as a solid block of mystery coming out of the skies two or three thousand years ago, but it remains with us as a fact of human evolution and experience, as varied as human need. Like all great factors in human evolution it defies analysis; and will never submit to our petty tagging processes. But it is a factor all the same. Let every man get as much of it as he can. I care not whether his brand be Methodist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Christian Scientist; so long as it is genuine, and results in better living. I am a Unitarian simply because that church has a special function in the evolution of the human spirit, and that function happens to be my own. But this function is not the only one any more than digestion is the only function of the human body. I only cry out in protest when some other functionary oversteps his limits and invades my department.

So Mr. Dooley's brain should stop whirling. The machinery of life and religion is too much for his single mind, as it is too much for my own. Let him do the duty that lies straight ahead, and neither parson nor angel should ask more of him. Certainly God never will.

ERNEST J. BOWDEN.
Oct. 11, 1918, 569 Boundary Road.

if for no other reason than to hand down in German history as evidence of the damage she was able to inflict upon her enemies. She will have little or nothing else left to point to as a result of the world war which she engineered with such fiendish ingenuity, and the Prussian mentality is such that there will be extreme satisfaction in leaving this evidence of wanton destruction as an inheritance to her children. How can we defeat her vile intentions and counter her diabolical schemes?

A large majority of the world's press seem to demand for every such building so destroyed in France or Belgium one shall be destroyed in Germany. Why should we so despoil God's earth in the methods of the Hun? Rather let us benefit insofar as is possible from their misdeeds, for there are many alternatives to this somewhat "cut-off-your-nose-to-spoil-your-face" kind of reprisal, more suited to make the punishment fit the crime. My humble opinion is that we should formally, and at once, notify the German Government that for every such building so destroyed, one will be set aside for the site of their memorial. Let us treasure the ruin that they left behind them so that the ages to come may see the work of the vandals and let us be able to turn to the memorial of the punishment that civilization exacted from the spoilers. Let them put that in their "History of the Great German War."

Further, let the criminals of Germany that we have captured (such as German submarine crews and similar murderers, anarchists and other German convicted of criminal crimes against the Allied and neutral powers) be put to work on the reconstruction and reconstruction under the supervision of the Allied architects. Make the German nation provide free transportation for the state railways of Germany for the material and be billed from the German frontier to the site of the erection.

I hope you will not think I belittle the seriousness of my suggestion when I say, above all let us capture "the wooden idol" representing the Nordic Hero (I think the capitalists are rightly placed) who sanctioned this vandalism. Placed on the cliffs of Dover, gazing across the Straits of Dover (which he, in spite of his bombastic boast was only able to cross in effigy) to the land that saw the crushing of his "mailed fist" the slightest eyes gaze into the beyond, at once the artiller and grave of Prussianism; there let it crumble away, eaten into by the same breeze that will still proudly bear the British flag floating at the peak of Britain's ships of war, and world commerce. What a monument of Mighty Right triumphing over German Kultur!

C. G. G.
Victoria, B.C., Oct. 11, 1918.

MR. GOSNELL OBJECTS.

To the Editor:—I just pause, so to speak, in the routine of the day's work to say that I have been reading the correspondence in The Times about changing the name of Vancouver Island, which seems to be seriously considered by some of the citizens of Victoria. It would be a pity even to discuss such a suggestion. Our island was named by Capt. Vancouver himself. "Quadra and Vancouver's Island." It was the request of Capt. Quadra, the gallant and high-minded Spanish commander, that some physical object on the coast should be named so as to commemorate their association in an important war and their personal warm friendship. Vancouver, with characteristic magnanimity, gave Quadra first place. He chose the outstanding landmark of the British Pacific for this purpose. "Quadra," he received years and the elimination of Spanish tradition on the Northwest Coast was dropped; but it would be little short of an historical outrage to drop "Vancouver." It represents an epoch in the history of the evolution of our province, and that place so worthy to bear so honorable a name as that of Vancouver?

It is, of course, unfortunate that the city of Vancouver, too, should have appropriated the name. It was evident at the time that it would lead to confusion and that it was in itself an injustice to Vancouver Island. It may be held that as the busiest and most commercial city in British Columbia it adds further honor and recognition to the great explorer and pioneer in the development of the nation on this coast. But, it cannot now very well be helped. There is another aspect of the case and that is the legal authority to make any proposed change. Vancouver Island, under that name, was created a colony by Act of the Imperial Parliament, and I assume, without any particular thought on the subject, that an Act of the British Columbia Legislature would be necessary to effect the change. I know of no other body having authority in the premises.

I have noted several suggestions as to the making of some Indian name. I know of no Indian name—most would be of more than very local significance, and certainly neither Nootka, or Camosun, would be most unsuitable. "Nootka" is not an Indian name at all. It is only the word "Cook" thought the Indians used when trying to explain to him where the Spaniards made their landfall a few years before. (See Capt. Wabman's book of place names of the coast.) It was known that before Vancouver Island was known to be an island the country contiguous was currently referred to as "Nootka." It has no other claim for consideration and the name is wholly inappropriate to so large and important an island, which Vancouver was the first to circumnavigate.

"Camosun," in its origin or meaning, has very little historical authentication to rest upon. The first recorded reference to the place where Sir James Douglas landed in 1812 to examine it as a place for a new headquarters of the Western Department of the Hudson's Bay Company is contained in his report to Dr. McLoughlin. He calls it "Camosack." How it came to be evolved into "Camosun" is at least very mysterious. James H. Anderson probably knows more about it than any other person. The late Mr. J. W. McKay once gave me a memorandum as to the original Indian name of the site of Victoria. It is to be found in the Provincial Archives. I am afraid from what I can remember of it it would be found to be rather inapplicable for conventional, everyday use.

R. E. GOSNELL.
Ottawa, October 5, 1918.

A DANGEROUS POINT.

What he didn't know about boating and boating parties wasn't worth considering. He was never at sea for an idea how to make more money or get the most out of those who patronized his boat, so when he rowed

VICTORIA THE NORTHWEST AND THE WORLD

DUCK SHOOTING REQUIRES ABILITY

Opening of Season Shortly Attracts Attention to Flight

The uniform flight of wild fowl and the preparedness of the shooter in seeing the approaching bird, tend to place every factor at the gunner's command. In the overhead, incoming shots, the gun is thrown beneath the target and swung rapidly upward until it passes the bird, firing the instant the mark is quite hidden by the barrels. Little actual allowance is necessary in making this shot, but the quicker the bird is moving the more rapid must the gun be swung. As the muzzle moves more rapidly so will a greater lead be taken automatically at long distance. Duck shooting has demonstrated the value of swinging the gun from beneath to cover and hide the mark, which usually results in a kill. This is the easiest shot in duck shooting for the first barrel.

Many species of ducks will tower with the bang of the first barrel, and if the left barrel is not sent in promptly, the aim must be taken above and more or less behind the duck. As a usual thing the second flock will merely sheer off, mounting at the same time, and the new angle of flight must be instantly calculated if the second barrel is to find its mark. A duck coming at a fast clip with curving and mounting flight is a hard bird to hit. One half-second may take the bird out of range and the shooter must work fast or be too late.

Variation of Flight.
Many birds pass out and answer with the report which makes it necessary to direct the second barrel higher. A certain duck may be killed by shooting six feet ahead of him, but to kill his mate with the second barrel it should only go two feet in front and about two feet high for the lead. On firing the right barrel a fair shot will be able to foretell fairly accurately what the remainder of the flock is likely to do. The greatest object of the shooter is to make both shots tell, but the indifferent gunner will probably find only the first shot effective. As a usual thing when birds pass to the right, greater lead is necessary than when flying to the left, because a right-handed gunner swings less freely and rapidly in this direction. Often a third more lead is required to hold dead on to the bird. The left-handed gunner will, of course, find the opposite to be true.

TO COMPLETE HOCKEY ORGANIZATION SOON

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—There were no new developments to-day in the pro hockey situation. Owners of the local hockey association stated that "Ted" Dey had not yet purchased their club, for which he made a \$7,000 offer. Secretary Martin Rosenthal, of the Ottawa club, stated that the Senators would continue in the National Hockey League under last year's conditions. He has received positive assurances that the Toronto Arena Company will only give ice to the teams in the National League. It is understood that there will be a meeting of the National Hockey League at Toronto next Monday to complete organization and to draw up the schedule.

BASEBALL IN 1919.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12.—August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, recently said: "Major league ball for 1919 depends entirely on the authorities at Washington. Measures will soon be taken to ascertain the opinion of those in control. If it seems best to the government that baseball should stay dormant for another season, the magnates will cheerfully obey, but if the government wishes baseball to be resumed as a tonic for the public nerves, the magnates will put forth their best endeavors."

HEROES AND HEROES

The world's baseball series this year produced no heroes. Every other year there have been "miracle men" such as Stallings, and heroes by the score. They were heralded as demi-deities, so to speak. There were none such in 1919. People have new ideas on heroism now. Only those are heroes who are doing the Big Thing in the war.

Big Thing is only a relative term. There are the boys who win the Victoria Cross. There are grades of medals and honors, but all demanding the heroic fibre. Then there are those who work unnamed and unnoticed to win the war.

You can never get a Victoria Cross by producing bigger and better crops, but you can help to win the war, which is a Big Thing at that.

Help speed up production in 1919. Start now.

HAS FOUGHT LAST FIGHT.



MATTHEW BALDWIN

Roston, Oct. 10.—Matthew (Matty) Baldwin, former New England lightweight boxing champion, died at his home in the Charlottetown district yesterday. In his fighting career, which began in 1902 and lasted until he was knocked out by Charles White three years ago, he took part in scores of bouts in various sections of the country and met many of the best men of his weight. Except in his final battle he was never knocked out.

"BEULAH" DAVIDSON LOSES HIS RIGHT ARM

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Lieut. W. W. ("Beulah") Davidson, the well-known Toronto hockey player, was wounded severely in the right arm on September 28. His wife, who resides at 190 Tynard Avenue, received a cable from Lieut. Davidson saying that he was in the London Royal Free Hospital and that his arm had been amputated. Lieut. Davidson went overseas with the artillery in August, 1915, and was thirteen months in France. He had been with the 55th Battery, and had just been made intelligence officer of the 8th Brigade.

Lieut. Davidson is a native of Stratford and one of the best hockey players ever turned out by the Classic City. He made the senior team at the University of Toronto, and helped materially in winning the college championship. Later he played for Parkdale Canada Club and the Argonaut Rowing Club in the O. H. A. senior series. He was also well-known as an O. H. A. referee. He was also a crack lacrosse player, and when training in England was captain of the Witley camp team.

INFANTILE FINANCIERING.

"Pop, tell me one thing, will you?" "What's that, my son?" "Do people pay their telephone bills with call money?"

FRIENDLY SOCCER FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Cricketers Will Play Football; Foundation Have Big Game On

Two friendly soccer games have been arranged for Thanksgiving Day, one at Beacon Hill Park and the other at the Jubilee Grounds. T. H. Mayne, of the Congos, has readily accepted the challenge thrown out by the combined eleven of the Victoria C. C. and the Five C's and is getting together a team of cricketers also interested in the soccer game, which will meet the team to be captained by Goward and the game be played on the Jubilee Hospital grounds, commencing at 10.30 on Monday morning. The cricketers of the city claim many men among their ranks who are adepts at football, and the keen sporting spirit they have thrown into the Virtue Cup cricket carried into the soccer game should provide an interesting fixture.

Foundation Company Celebrating.
The shipyard men are going to give a specimen of the "big noise" they can make when they really get going in their game with Victoria West Brothelod at Beacon Hill Park on Monday afternoon in their first league fixture of the season the Foundation Company went under to the Wests by a score of two goals to nothing, and although Monday's game will not help them any on the league table, the shipyard workers say they are going to show that the Brotherhood was lucky to win. In addition they intend to make it a real holiday event. The band will be out to lead the rooters to the game. The huskies of the shipyard have thrown out a challenge to meet all comers in a tug of war and there are whispers going around that some of the men are going to spring a surprise with organized rooting and a Foundation war yell, which runs something like the noise of the launching of a boat, the opposition's yell leaders at the Stanford vs. California University game in their best form and the beginning of a barrage, only not so quiet.

GRAND CIRCUIT MAY BE SHORT OF JOCKEYS

Many Riders Will Be Out of Game on Work or Fight Rule

If the work or fight order is maintained in regard to men included in the second draft of the United States army and it has been unofficially announced that it will be, many faces prominent on the grand circuit will be missing next year. During the grand circuit meeting at Columbus, O., a canvass was made of drivers to learn what men registered September 1, and who were above forty-five and exempt. Of thirty-five men interviewed twelve are about forty-five and twenty-three had registration cards.

Murphy To Go.
Tommy Murphy, the most prominent driver on the grand circuit, who year after year has led the money-winning ribbon holders and who has this year established a record in number of races won in a season, is in the new draft. He will have to forsake the harness game for the duration of the war if the "work or fight" order applies to him.

Others in the same status are Ben Whitehead, Al Whitehead, Speck Eskine, Sep Palm, Billy Fleming, of Terre Haute; Will Fleming, of New Haven, Conn.; John Fleming, Everett Osborne, A. S. Rodney, Joe Serrell, Guy Lee, Dr. Willis, Ben White, Townsend Ackerman, Herman Tyson, Earl Pittman, Tom Berry, Henry Thomas, Alonzo Stout, Cecil Trainer, Earl Mallow and Harry Simon.

"Pop" Goers heads the list of the old fellows above the draft age. Others are Walter Gentry, Billy Snow, McDonald, Mike McDevitt, Harvey Ernes, Ross Stout, Bob Wright, Ed Allen, Dick McMahon and Fred Hyde. Perhaps there are enough of the older fellows to insure the success of harness racing during the war. That is one of the biggest questions the grand circuit stewards will have to decide when they meet.

WANTS FEATHERWEIGHT TITLE FROM KILBANE

New York, Oct. 12.—Eddie Morgan, the clever English featherweight, has decided to re-enter the sport circle. About five months ago Morgan retired from the ring after he had met and defeated nearly every boxer of note of his division. Morgan, provided John Kilbane stays in retirement, will claim the featherweight championship. The boxer has announced that he will defend the title against all comers, and is anxious to meet the topnotcher of his class in the near future. His manager, Herman Hinden, will try to arrange matches with such men as Benny Valdez, the French champion; Artie Root, of Cleveland, and Gussie Lewis, of Philadelphia.

RACE-COURSES NET BIG SUM FOR UNITED STATES

New York, Oct. 11.—The ten per cent. Government tax on paid admissions to the New York race courses alone will yield more than \$250,000 this year. The spring and fall meetings at Aqueduct netted \$40,000 for Uncle Sam. As the patronage at Aqueduct was an excellent basis for a general estimate of the war tax on other race courses, it is believed that the meetings at Belmont Park, Apaloca, Empire City and Saratoga will have turned over as much, if not more money to the Treasury Department. It is well to remember that the race-going public paid this tax in addition to the regular admission rates.

Thanksgiving Day Sporting Fixtures

GOLF

Red Cross Golf Tournament on Oak Bay links.

SOCCER FOOTBALL

Cricketers' Elevens play at Jubilee Hospital grounds, commencing 10.30.

Victoria West Brotherhood vs. Foundation Company, at Beacon Hill Park, commencing at 3 o'clock.

At the game at Beacon Hill a collection will be made for the Victoria West Red Cross. Players are requested to assemble at the Westholme Hotel at 2.30 for a parade in tailyhoes to the ground, which will be headed by the Foundation Company's band.

RED CROSS GOLF IS DRAWING BIG CROWDS

Ladies' Events Opened Big Tournament; Thanksgiving Day Attractions

There was the biggest turnout for the year for the Royal Canadian Golf Association "Red Cross" Tournament, which opened yesterday on the Oak Bay links, when the programme arranged by the Victoria Golf Club commenced with the Ladies' Caledonia Handicap. Twenty-eight teams of ladies competed, and the recent rain had made the links in almost perfect condition. The play resulted as follows:

Mrs. Goward and Mrs. Thomas defeated Miss D. Wilson and Miss G. Pitts, 4 up and 6.

Mrs. Rithet and Mrs. Lennox won from Mrs. Sampson and Mrs. Gamble by default.

Mrs. A. Harris and Miss M. Wilson defeated Mrs. Pierce and Miss Arrowsmith, 3 1/2 up.

Mrs. Hutchings and Mrs. Talbot defeated Miss Tuck and Miss McLeod, 4 up and 2.

Mrs. A. W. Jones and Mrs. Prior defeated Mrs. H. Gillespie and Mrs. C. F. Todd, 5 up and 5.

Mrs. J. E. Wilson and Miss D. Ker defeated Mrs. E. D. Todd and Mrs. Heisterman, 5 up and 7.

Miss M. Pitt and Miss Neame defeated Miss Street and Miss B. Bodwell, 7 up and 6.

Mrs. Baird and Miss Bruce defeated Miss Henry and Mrs. Rickaby, 4 up and 2.

Mrs. D. Gillespie and Mrs. Green defeated Mrs. R. Wilson and Miss I. Wilson, 5 up and 5.

Mrs. Boulton and Miss Young won from Mrs. Galletly and Miss Sayward by default.

Miss Mara and Mrs. Philbrick defeated Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Kirk, 4 up and 2.

The ladies will play the balance of their rounds next week.

The special committee announces that four life memberships in the Canadian Red Cross Society will be given to the teams competing in the finals with the result that the "runners-up" will be given the same prizes as the winners.

Thanksgiving Day.
The two-ball Caledonia Handicap for men occupied the attention of the players to-day, and a specially attractive programme has been arranged for Thanksgiving Day. The collections on Monday are all open to golfers whether they are members of local clubs or not. Tea and lunch will be served by the ladies' section of the club to both players and visitors.

THINKS SOCCER GAME WILL BOOM IN WEST

Dave Leith Will Again Take Leading Part in Promoting Sport

Dave Leith, one of the best-known football officials on the Coast in pre-war days and in later years head of the Vancouver board of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union, will break back into the soccer realm again. The local official has consented to assist the coast men in re-establishing the game, and it is altogether likely that his name will go before the B. C. F. A. at to-day's meeting as a candidate for the Presidency. The Vancouver and District League officials are particularly anxious to have Leith take over the duties of this office, succeeding Bob Samson, who is retiring, but Leith himself is keen on looking after affairs on the mainland and from some quarters has come the suggestion that he be named chairman of the local executive of the British Columbia Football Association.

When seen to-day the official stated that he had decided to co-operate with the Mainland League officials, says a Vancouver dispatch, in bringing the game back and that he was ready to render all assistance to this end. He is confident that the round-ball game is increasing in popularity in the west and that with the return of thousands of the boys now overseas the sport will again boom in the west. He wants to see a strong local executive organized and is rather opposed to the suggestion that he should accept the nomination for both the B. C. F. A. Presidency and the chairmanship of the local executive, believing that a more useful purpose would be served by the organization of a strong local executive under the chairmanship of one who is not connected with the provincial body. Mr. Leith outlined this plan Thursday to Secretary Jack Spence, of the Vancouver and District League. Vancouver footballers will welcome the announcement that Mr. Leith will again take a leading part in mainland circles as he is one of the most efficient men connected with the sport in the West.

NICKNAMES.

When a feller's got a nickname, and they call him Mick or Red, A feller sometimes wants to fight And punch the other's head.

But when a feller gets growed up And he walks down the street, It kinda makes him feel at home, No music sounds so sweet.

As "Hello, Mick, how do you do?" A feller sure unbends. But "Mister" makes you feel like Heck, A nickname means you're friends. Medicine: Lodge Republican.

Oilskin Clothing and Rubber Boots

Oilskin Bicycle Capes,	\$4.00	Oilskin Leggings, green, pair	\$3.50
Oilskin Coats—		Oilskin Hats, black and green, each	\$1.00
Green, short length	\$4.50	Rubber Boots—	
Green, knee length	\$5.75	Short length, pair	\$4.75
Green, full length	\$7.50	Knee length, pair	\$5.50
Black, knee length	\$5.50	Hip length, pair	\$9.00
Black, full length	\$7.50	White Rubber Boots—	
Green, military style	\$9.75	Short length, pair	\$6.00
Oilskin Pants, black, pair	\$3.75	Knee length, pair	\$3.25
Oilskin Pants, green, pair	\$4.50	Hip length, pair	\$11.50
Oilskin Leggings, black, pair	\$3.00		

1321 Government Street **PEDEN BROS.** Phone 817.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE VICTORIA PATRIOTIC FUND

Music Lovers Amazed by Edison's Daring Test

All told, 2,000,000 music lovers in Canada and the United States, on more than 1,500 different occasions, have gone to one of their local theatres filled with curiosity regarding a startlingly novel musical recital to which they had been invited.



In each case they have come away amazed at the almost unbelievable demonstration which had taken place before their very eyes, and ears—the most daring test of a phonograph or talking machine ever made. They saw a noted Edison artist stand beside

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

They heard the instrument sing in the artist's voice—in other words, re-create her voice. Presently the artist herself began to sing note for note with the instrument. Musically trained ears strove in vain to distinguish the faintest shade of difference between the actual voice and the Re-Creation. Then, suddenly and without warning, the artist ceased singing, leaving the instrument to continue the air alone. Only by watching the artist's lips did the audience know that she had ceased singing and that they heard the instrument alone. This is the famous Edison Tone Test.

Only Edison makes this test. Only Edison can make this test, because only the New Edison actually re-creates the human voice and the music of human-played instruments with every tone quality and every shade of expression. Ordinary phonographs, and talking machines, merely reproduce.

If you have not been fortunate enough to witness an Edison Tone Test, you may at least hear Edison's wonderful new phonograph at our store. Make the time to suit your convenience.

KENT PIANO CO., LTD. **KENT EDISON STORE**
558 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C. 1004 Government St.

The Value of "Made-in-Canada" Goods to Retailer and Consumer

EVERY dollar you spend in Canada for Canadian-made goods helps to keep the wheels of industry turning. Every factory kept running to capacity, no matter where it is located in Canada, helps to build up all Canada.

Yet there are being sold in Canada to-day cheaply-made, "shoddy" foreign goods in place of reputable articles made in Canada.

Sometimes there are so-called reasons for this—but most frequently it occurs through lack of thought on the part of the buyer or seller, or both. The increased profit obtained by the retailer on the transaction is as nothing compared to the fact that the bulk of the sale price is permanently lost to Canada—it will never pay its share of local improvements or help to build a credit-able city for other than foreigners in a foreign land. The Canadian Manufacturer stands back of his goods—the foreign maker is unknown—sometimes even to the retailer. No more specific instance can be found than in Electrical Equipment—no more glaring instance of fraud than the manufacture of cheap, inferior, uninspected and dangerous imitations of goods copied from well-known Standard lines of Electrical Devices. Every one of these specific instances of unfair trading that can be eliminated is so much toward the betterment of Canadian Industry, the maintenance of business integrity, the safety of Canadian homes, and the upbuilding of Canada itself. If you would do your share—one way is to

Insist on **Benjamin** Products

Electric Lighting Specialties "Two-Way" Plug Industrial Lighting
Made in Canada by
The Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. of Canada, Limited
11-17 Charlotte St., Toronto
Sold by Responsible Electrical and Hardware Dealers Everywhere



Use That Day-Light Saving Soap

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

Manufactured in British Columbia by B. C. Labor.

It takes the drudgery out of Wash-Day and is a

REAL DAYLIGHT SAVER.

SPRUTEX REMOVABLE POLISH MOP, as above. Pad can be removed to wash or a new one attached at a small cost. We carry the extra pads.

THIS PREMIUM IS FREE FOR 250 ROYAL CROWN COUPONS or 25 Coupons and 75 Cents.

Polish Oil, Dust Killer, a bottle, 75 Coupons.

Thousands of other presents all FREE for ROYAL CROWN COUPONS. Write for complete list of premiums.

Coupons on

Royal Crown Soap
Royal Crown Washing Powder
Royal Crown Napha
Royal Crown Cleanser
Royal Crown Lye

THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS Limited
VANCOUVER, B.C.

What Victory Loans Now Mean to Canada

By E. R. WOOD

Chairman Dominion Executive, Victory Loan, 1918.

One year has elapsed since we prepared to subscribe the first Victory Loan (our fourth loan) issued in November, 1917. We then realized clearly, and for the first time, that Great Britain had reached the point at which she was compelled to borrow funds in the countries in which she is making her war purchases. This was, and is, an extremely important consideration for Canada, because our activities, prosperity and assistance in the war, depend almost entirely on our ability to market our factory and farm products in the United Kingdom.

When we were asked to subscribe to the Victory Loan, we were enjoying what we may term the prosperity of war, due to the vast volume of orders placed in Canada by the United Kingdom. These war orders were, and are, the backbone of our general position.

We were faced also with certain results of the entry of the United States into the war. The most serious was the closing of that money market to our financial requirements. During 1915 and 1916 Canada was able to subscribe the greater part of them for subscription in the United States which also required a large part of our credit requirements. The new situation created the necessity not only of making Canada's 1917 Victory Loan an unqualified success, but also of financing the Provincial Governments, municipal and corporation requirements, in addition to taking up maturing obligations in the United States. These obligations in ordinary times, would have been renewed in that country.

With the subscription of a large Victory Loan in prospect, and these serious financial factors governing the situation, the market for bonds other than war issues was at a complete standstill, and the stock market was not good.

The trend in the financial position in the United States during the past 2½ years so far as Canadian borrowings are concerned, is shown in the following table:

Total	Percent
Cash—Provincial	share
Year—Bond Issues	by U.S.
1915...\$119,508,000	\$64,094,000 53
1916...80,614,000	57,610,000 72
1917...32,494,000	24,425,000 75
1918...61,005,000	1,709,000 2.78

When the United States entered the war, in April, 1917, we were therefore faced with two important factors, namely, that Great Britain could not pay cash for her purchases in this country and that the United States could no longer help to finance Canada. That was the delicate and dangerous situation. The success of the Victory Loan met that situation completely.

Cause of Great Business Activity.
The great business activity resulting from the issues, created additional funds for investment. In due course, it afforded sufficient surplus funds in our own country to finance, not only

the requirements of war, but also credits for the United Kingdom and loans to our provincial governments and municipalities. During the first eight months of 1918, Canadian investors having taken the large Victory Loan of last fall, have also been able to finance our provinces and municipalities to the extent of \$60,000,000, as mentioned above. In addition \$50,000,000 of the 1917 Victory Bonds have changed ownership, being bought by bona fide investors from holders who found it necessary or desirable to lessen their holdings. This wide and continued interest in the Victory Bonds is no doubt due to some extent to the fact that the Canadian people have been educated by the Victory Loan campaign to invest their savings in Dominion Government Bonds.

It ought to be clearly understood that in approaching our next Victory Loan, we are faced with an equally serious situation. Only by the complete success of our 1918 Victory Loan can we continue to finance our requirements and carry on generally in the way we have during the past seven months.

Gave New Lease of Life to Dominion.
The remarkable over-subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan completely changed the financial outlook which prevailed when the Loan was offered to the public. It gave a new impetus to agriculture, commerce and prosperity. It invigorated our efforts in the war. It allowed, as already stated, our Provincial Governments, municipal and other borrowers to finance their requirements at home. In short, it gave another lease of life to the activities of the Dominion.

A Boon to Canadian Farmers.

For the farmer, the Loan was able to finance the only purchaser who could buy his excess products, namely, Great Britain. In the fiscal year 1915, our farmers exported animal produce and agricultural products valued at \$269,000,000. For the fiscal year ended 31st March 1918, they exported no less than \$140,000,000, worth of their output, the largest agricultural exports from this country, on record.

Manufacture Prospered by It.

For the manufacturer, the Victory Loan continued to give the best export market he had ever possessed. Canadian manufacturers during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1918, exported \$85,000,000 worth of merchandise. That period included nearly eight months of war. For the twelve months ended March 1918, they have exported over \$38,000,000 worth of merchandise, an increase in three years of \$561,000,000 or 648 per cent. It is interesting to note in connection with these exports that since the Loan was raised, approximately \$20,000,000 per month have been advanced to the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa for the purchase of Great Britain in

this country. There have also been expended, approximately \$20,000,000 a month for other war purposes in Canada, including large purchases of farm products. This is a monthly total of \$40,000,000 or, during the seven months from December 1917, to June 1918, a sum of \$280,000,000.

950 War Contracts.
While the entire farming community has shared in the war orders, all the manufacturers, naturally enough, have not been benefited directly. Even so, contracts have been given to 950 manufacturers and in July, 1918, 400 manufacturers were in actual contract relations with the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa.

Up to June 1918, our manufacturers have produced over 60,000,000 shells, 20,000,000 fuses, 74,000,000 lbs. of powder and 50,000,000 lbs. of high explosives.

Of the 1,654,000 tons of steel used in our war work, 1,400,000 tons were produced in Canada.
Contracts have been let in Canadian shipyards for 90 steamships with an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 315,000 tons. These orders have a value of \$12,500,000.

National war plants have been established at a cost of \$15,000,000 in Montreal, Renfrew, Trenton, Toronto and Parry Sound, where powder and high explosives are made, fuses loaded and forgings produced and aeroplanes built. These plants have been given their contracts by the Board at the same prices and on similar terms as the independent makers of munitions and they have already amortized their cost to the extent of \$10,000,000.

Large quantities of fir and spruce are being purchased by the Imperial Munitions Board in British Columbia for aeroplanes. The Board now has 67 logging camps in operation.
Made Possible Big U. S. Orders.
As a collateral advantage to Canada, by reason of the development of capacity to manufacture in a large way, the United States have found it to their advantage to place orders for the production of munitions in Canada to an important extent; the United States supplies all the raw materials, Canada supplying the labor and experience. The benefit of this to the United States, as well as to Canada, will be understood from the fact that the 75 millimeter shell, which is the size for which the largest number of orders have been placed, both in the United States and Canada, were produced in Canada last month in a quantity in excess of the total production of the United States. The production of this size of shell in Canada now on account of the United States Government is 255,000 per week and is steadily increasing.

Labor Demand Maintained.

The success of the Victory Loan insured a continued demand for all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor. High wages have been received and have helped to cope with the increased cost of living resulting from the effects of war for a long period. Agricultural, factory and other labor have earned good wages, giving a margin for saving.

The placing of \$400,000,000 by the subscribers to the Victory Loan, in the hands of the Government, enabled the authorities to continue to finance the basis of our prosperity, namely, war orders from the United Kingdom. It assisted them also, to a marked degree, in seeing that Canada does its full part to support our troops at the front, to help feed the Allies, and to

bring the war to a successful conclusion as speedily as possible.

The flotation of the Victory Loan, in short, has kept in motion and in good running order the complex, economic machinery of the country.

New Loan Must Be Over-Subscribed.

Now with regard to Canada's 1918 Victory Loan, it is imperative that it should be well over-subscribed and even more successful than the 1917 Loan.

This is necessary, firstly, because we cannot continue to do our part in the war without the required funds; secondly, because we cannot obtain those funds, unless the national activities are maintained at high pressure; and thirdly, because that end cannot be accomplished unless we finance the national activities which have such a vital bearing on the international situation and the conclusion of the war.

Our Prosperity Depends on It.

Our prosperity during the past year was a direct result of the response to the loan issued last fall. The continuance of our prosperity during the coming year will depend upon the degree of success achieved by the Victory Loan of 1918. Unless we do even better than a year ago, we will jeopardize the prevailing prosperous conditions and activities which, in turn, allow us to participate freely in the conduct of the war.

There is not a legitimate reason why on this occasion we cannot better the results of the previous Loan. We have done well in the past, both in the aggregate and per capita. At the same time, we realize that our position in Canada is a fortunate one, compared with that in European countries which are in the immediate zone of war. No one can reasonably contend that we have yet achieved the best possible results in regard to raising of War Loans. The evidence of better latent efforts are apparent on every hand. It remains only to organize and give effect to them. For example, while the total bank deposits in Canada on 30th November, 1917, were \$1,547,000,000, they had decreased to only \$1,541,982,788 on 31st July, 1918, a comparatively trifling decline of under \$5,000,000, while the deposits in Canada at 31st July, 1918, are \$160,000,000 greater than 31st July, 1917.

This excellent record was achieved despite the subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan of \$116,000,000, despite the absorption of \$50,000,000 of those bonds sold by holders during this year, who desired to realize, and despite the purchase by our investors of \$50,000,000, provincial and municipal bonds. These are substantial indications of Canada's ability to subscribe another large Victory Loan, because the national activities allowing the nation to make such a record as outlined above, have continued in a marked degree, making it possible to repeat and better the 1917 Victory Loan and general record of the country.

We Must Finance British Purchases.

Great Britain having borne a tremendous burden of war for four years cannot be expected to finance her war purchases in this country. The United States is perfecting a vast war machine. Her financial resources are required for that purpose and to place credits at the disposal of the Allies. It is necessary, therefore, that Canada should raise the funds required, not only to carry on our normal and war activities, but also to advance substantial sums to Great Britain for her purchases here.

CLUSTER LIGHT TAX SHOWN TO BE HIGH

Mayor Todd Recommends to Council That It Be Reduced Cent a Foot

Following an investigation into the cost of maintaining the city's cluster lights, the by-law in connection with which will come up for final reading at the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday, Mayor Todd feels justified in recommending to the aldermen that the tax rate be reduced from seven cents per foot to six cents.

In a letter in which he brings the matter to the Council's attention, Mayor Todd says: "I find that during the past few years the city has levied, in connection with the maintenance of cluster lights, a taxation larger than the amount expended. I have not gone into the exact figures, but there is no doubt in my mind that the city has made a profit upon this class of taxation."

"The rate originally was placed at twelve cents per front foot, and reduced to seven cents in September, 1915, which is the rate specified in the Maintenance By-law 1918, now before the Council."

"I would suggest that in connection with the cluster light maintenance, the same system of taxation be adopted as that now followed in connection with the boulevard taxation, namely, that the rate, per foot, taxed for each year shall be the annual per foot cost of maintenance for the previous year. Upon this basis the rate of seven cents in this year's by-law should be reduced not to exceed six cents."

Mayor Todd recommends accordingly, basing his estimate on the following schedule of cost:


Wiring	\$ 42.00
Globes	334.70
Hardware	32.80
Cables, cloth	5.40
Washing powder	5.70
Castings	7.50
Horse hire	51.85
Lamps	2,205.00
Poles	155.00
Transfered from street lighting account, labor, etc., etc.	\$1,020.00
Total \$3,840, for the maintenance of 65,450 feet of cluster lighting.	

EN ROUTE HOME


Twenty-Six Men Are Due to Arrive in Victoria Shortly.

The British Columbia Returned Soldier Commission, Parliament Buildings, has been advised by telegram from Officer Commanding Clearing Depot, Quebec, that the following party of returned soldiers left Montreal for Military District No. 13, on Wednesday, October 9:


For Victoria—J. Green, 2609 Foul Bay Road; C. P. H. S. Rhodes, 26 Montreal Street; G. T. Salway, 210 Menzies Street; F. W. Alsworth, Sooke; A. W. Bendroff, 321 Quebec Street; C. E. Brock, Box 356; W. Cloke, 740 Kins Road; H. S. Cooper, 1705 Fernwood Road; W. C. Reighton, 154 St. Lawrence Street; B. Deacon, Box 102; C. B. Fisher, 2060 Front; B. C. Gale, 308 Huxley Avenue; E. Gray, Richmond Street; W. E. Gregson, 214 Gladstone Avenue; A. H. Leal, 873 Oliver



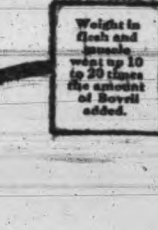
Remarkable Experiments upon Human Subjects



The man weighed 160 lbs. before he began his diet.



Bovril was then added to his diet.



Weight in each and every week went up 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril added.

Astonishing body-building power of Bovril proved by famous Physiologist

It was a notable hour for the scientific world when Professor Thompson, of Dublin, a physiologist of international prestige, carried out his experiments with Bovril.

He had been asked by a Government Department to give an independent report upon the value of this food. Proceeding in a deliberate scientific way, he gave a standard diet to human subjects, until their weight was constant. He then added Bovril to the diet, and the weight of the subjects went up in an altogether astonishing way, proving the body-building powers to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

These experiments showed the gain in muscle, nerve and flesh, apart from the gain in energy and vitality, which is incapable of measurement. And yet anyone who has taken Bovril has proved this for himself. As one drinks Bovril it is as if new Life flows in, new energy, new "elan," as the French would say. Thus, in some subtle way, does Bovril re-create the forces of the body.

Bovril stands alone



SHELLY'S 4-X BREAD

Holding on to a Good Thing

FOR doesn't he know what tastes best with butter or strawberry jam? Even mother tells him to eat all he can so that he may "grow up" big and strong. Besides, after trying them all, mother has told him to be sure and get SHELLY'S 4-X BREAD.

UNDER any condition, it is the most economical—flour—saving bread. Moisture retaining—it is non-crumbling; possessed of a velvety texture and the nuttiest, old-fashioned, home-baked flavor. For economy's sake—for the children's sake—use SHELLY'S 4-X BREAD.

Sold "Just Around the Corner"

SHELLY BROS. Limited
 Phone - - - - 444

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

LIQUIDS AND PASTES
FOR BLACK WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES
THE F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

Street, Oak Bay; Spr. W. McNair, 253 Superior Street; J. Nelson, 1714 Fountain Street; Y. Perovich, Union Street; A. E. Pulling, 1382 Esquimalt; V. Ramsay, 562 Courtney Street; W. Sankey, 435 Rose Street; P. A. Taylor, 1175 May Street; C. Venness, Colwood; W. White, 521 Francis Avenue; Corp. A. D. Williams, 125 Sylvan Lake; F. Birkett, P. O. Box 129; Nanaimo—J. Hamilton and A. L. Johns.

Ladysmith—J. F. Telex and G. S. Walker.

TOOK ALL THE BLAME.

"A fine predicament for a pillar of the church to get into."

"Tell me all the shocking details."

"A deacon goes away from home on a business trip, falls in with a cabaret siren and the next morning appears in police court charged with being drunk and disorderly."

"Dreadful. Did he try to make any excuses?"

"No. The deacon is a plucky old fellow, it seems. He didn't blame the siren and he didn't blame the booze. As he paid his fine he exclaimed: 'Durn the luck! It's all my fault! I've lived sixty-five years and I've been to New York four times and I'm still a fool!'"

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

BIG SNAP IN OAK BAY 8 Roomed FULLY MODERN HOUSE

of original design, finished with
cement stucco on metal lath.
Stone Foundation
Furnace
Cement Floor
Fireplaces
Dressed Ceilings
Handsome Paneling
Leaded Windows
Sleeping Porches
Poultry House
Etc., Etc.

LOT 50-205
ST. LOUIS AND ORCHARD AVE.
(close to sea, car and golf links).
Property cost owner over \$10,000.
Only

\$6,750.00

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE
Winch Bldg., 610 Fort Street.

WET WASH ECONOMY LAUNDRY

The Emancipation of Friend Wife

Gone are the days of wretched
slavery. No more is it "worth-
while" from a financial stand-
point for the busy housewife to
do the family wash at home. The
Economy Wet Wash Laundry will
do it for her at \$1 per bag up to
25 pounds, and 4 cents per pound
over that amount.

2612 Bridge St. Victoria W. Phone 3339
We'll Call

Marlatt's Specific Removes Gall Stones in 24 Hours

THE Never-Failing Remedy for Appendicitis

Indigestion, Stomach Disorders,
Appendicitis and Kidney Stones
are often caused by Gall Stones,
and mislead people until those
who have attacks of Gall Stones
appear. Not one in ten Gall
Stone sufferers knows what is
the trouble. Marlatt's Specific
will cure without pain or opera-
tion.

For Sale at all Druggists.
Recommended by C. H.
Bowers, Druggist, Victoria,
B. C.
J. W. MARLATT & CO.
501 ONTARIO ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Victoria Wood Co.

DRY FIR CORDWOOD.
STOVE LENGTHS \$7.25
1809 Johnson Street Phone 2274

REGAL FREE RUNNING Table Salt

FOUNDATION CREWS ARE HOT ON TRAIL OF NEW RECORDS

Two Yards Are Running Neck
and Neck in Ship-Fram-
ing Competition

With the crews of both yards driv-
ing ahead as fast as the delivery of
material will permit, it will not be long
before the Foundation Company be-
gins to hang up new shipbuilding re-
cords for Canada.

By the progress made so far, it is
clearly evident that the workers are
keyed up with enthusiasm, and a de-
termination to set the pace for other
yards. Up to the present time the
lumber has been coming in slowly, but
now that the mills have been able to
readjust the capacity for output, the
officials of the Foundation Company
have every reason to believe that
there will be no further hitch in se-
curing quantities of lumber in suf-
ficient quantities to go right ahead
with construction work.

Keen Rivalry.
When the men went off shift at
noon today, four hundred square frames
were in position on the initial keel at
the Point Hope plant, while the Point
Ellice yard was close behind with
thirteen frames.

Two keels are already down at the
former yard and practically three at the
latter. "Kenny" Macpherson, yard
superintendent at No. 1, is well satis-
fied with the way his boys are shaping
up and he jokingly remarks that the
other yards will have to go some to
get ahead, providing that all things
are equal in the delivery of material.

On the other hand "Bill" McGregor
thinks that his men in No. 2 yard can
show the other fellows a thing or two
when it comes to ship construction.
Both plants are rapidly getting into
their stride and there is little to
choose between them as yet. On
Thursday the No. 1 yard erected seven
frames, and were eager for more when
work had to be temporarily suspended
for want of material. When the crews
get down to real business next week
things will begin to hum. There are
seventy-five square frames to each
ship, and with ten frames treenailed
and bolted together and erected into
position on the keel in eight hours,
the square-framing of one ship will
be completed within ten days.

Double Shifts.
If, as it is anticipated, double shifts
are worked on both yards next week,
the time taken to erect a vessel in
frame should be cut down consid-
erably.

A start was made today in put-
ting up the new athletic club-house
between the two yards and it is pre-
dicted that this building will be com-
pleted on Monday night.

This will be the first record to be
established by the men of the Founda-
tion Company since the inauguration
of the present programme, and others
may be expected to follow in quick
succession.

HEAVY TRAVEL FROM ALASKA THIS FALL

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—Travel from
Alaska will be heavier this fall than
for the past ten years and probably in
the history of transportation from the
North, according to word received by
C.P.R. officials this morning. Between
October 18 and October 24 it is esti-
mated that 350 people will come from
interior Alaska. Another report says
that over 600 people will come out
during the six days.

GREAT LAKES SERVICE.

The C. P. R. Great Lakes passenger
service was closed for the season with
the sailing of the steamship Assiniboia
and Kewadin from both ends of the
Port McNicoll route September 23, and
of the steamship Manitoba from Vancouver
and Port Arthur October 2.

PELLED CONSPICUOUS NEW DEVELOPMENT PART AT FALKLANDS IN PULP INDUSTRY OF THIS PROVINCE

Capt. G. Eagles, Now With
Bromela, Captured by Von
Spee's Squadron in 1914

REMOVAL OF DRUMMUIR'S
COAL HELD UP FLEET

Prevented German Squadron
Reaching Port Stanley Be-
fore British Ships Arrived

Capt. G. Eagles, master of the
steamship Bromela, which left port
this week after completing engine re-
pairs, is generally credited as the man
who played a conspicuous part in sav-
ing the Falkland Islands during the
early stages of the war.

In the fall of 1914, Capt. Eagles was
in command of the British barque
Drummuir, bound from Swansea to
San Francisco with a full cargo of
Welsh steam coal. When approxi-
mately seventy miles northeast of Cape
Horn on the morning of December 2,
1914, the Drummuir was overhauled
by the German battleship squadron under
Admiral von Spee which at that time
was driving at full speed for the Falk-
land Islands with the object of de-
stroying the supposedly small British
fleet making its base at the South
American station.

Wanted Welsh Coal.
But for the capture of the Drummuir,
with its valuable cargo of steam coal,
the German squadron under von Spee
would have reached Port Stanley
prior to the arrival of the British bat-
tle-cruisers, and the British fleet
and had that purpose been achieved
there might have been a different
story to tell concerning the Falklands.
The two British battle-cruisers steam-
ed into Port Stanley on the eve of
the great naval fight, and in the com-
plete destruction of the German
squadron. Before the big
British ships had time properly to
coal the German squadron was sighted
and the inevitable followed by the in-
flexible and the smaller cruisers,
including the famous Kent and Glasgow,
headed out of the harbor and com-
menced the historic action at long
range.

How the Germans turned tail when
they discovered their error and the
hot chase resulting in the sinking of
the battle-cruisers Scharnhorst, Gnei-
se and the Nürnberg and Leipzig,
and the precipitate flight of the Dres-
den, is well known. It was one of the
most brilliant naval achievements of
the present war.

The part Capt. Eagles took prior to
the Falkland fight is not as well-known.
When the Leipzig and the Drummuir,
Capt. Eagles and his crew were trans-
ferred to the steamer Seydlitz,
a vessel of the North German Lloyd,
which, together with the Baden and
Seydlitz, was acting as a collier for
the German fleet. For three days
the Germans were engaged in remov-
ing the coal from the Drummuir, the
Scharnhorst and Gneisenau being coal-
ed with the Welsh fuel by the Seyd-
litz, from the decks of which Capt.
Eagles was an interested spectator.

Saw Part of Battle.

Capt. Eagles was aboard the Seyd-
litz during the initial stages of the
naval battle of the Falklands and it
was with considerable satisfaction
that he saw some of the metal from
the British cruisers get home, with-
standing that he was in a ticklish po-
sition himself. With the first shots,
however, the Seydlitz and the other
colliers, which had been coming on
several miles astern of the battle fleet,
promptly altered her course, and the
British ships were directing their
attention to the German warships, the
collier managed to get away and finally
put into San Antonio, Patagonia,
where Capt. Eagles and his men were
put ashore and left to their own re-
sources.

The delay of three days in removing
the coal from the Drummuir proved
the undoing of the Germans, who had
not figured on the reinforcing of the
British fleet by Admiral Sturdee and
his heavily-gunned ships.

After two weeks at San Antonio,
Capt. Eagles was picked up by a coast-
ing vessel and taken to Buenos Ayres,
from which port he ultimately reached
New York.

Capt. Eagles was last at Victoria in
June, 1916, when he was in command
of the schooner Golden State. His
home town is Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
It might be incidentally mentioned
that the Drummuir, when she was de-
stroyed, was registered at Victoria,
although owned and operated by Hind,
Rolph & Co., of San Francisco.

NEW SHIPPING CONCERN.

The Maple Leaf Shipping Co., Ltd.,
has been incorporated under the Domi-
nion Companies Act, with a capital
stock of 1,000 shares, without nominal
or par value, provided that it shall
carry on its business with a capital of
\$5,000. Power is taken to own and
operate steam and other vessels, and to
carry on a general navigation, manu-
facturing and forwarding business. The
head office of the company will be at
Toronto.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Time of sunrise and sunset (Pacific
standard time) at Victoria, B. C., for the
month of October, 1918:

	Sunrise	Sunset
Hour Min.	Hour Min.	Hour Min.
Oct. 12	6 28	5 31
Oct. 13	6 30	5 29
Oct. 14	6 31	5 27
Oct. 15	6 33	5 25
Oct. 16	6 34	5 23
Oct. 17	6 36	5 21
Oct. 18	6 37	5 19
Oct. 19	6 39	5 17
Oct. 20	6 40	5 15
Oct. 21	6 42	5 13
Oct. 22	6 44	5 11
Oct. 23	6 45	5 09
Oct. 24	6 47	5 07
Oct. 25	6 49	5 05
Oct. 26	6 50	5 03
Oct. 27	6 51	5 02
Oct. 28	6 53	5 01
Oct. 29	6 54	5 00
Oct. 30	6 56	4 58
Oct. 31	6 57	4 57

The Observatory, Gonzales Heights,
Victoria, B. C.

Syndicate of Eastern Cap-
italists Interested in New
Venture at Beaver Cove

TO MAKE TANNIC ACID
FROM HEMLOCK BARK

Presaging the further development
of the sulphite pulp industry in British
Columbia, a start has already been
made in connection with the con-
struction of an extensive plant at
Beaver Cove, south of Alert Bay.
Among the Eastern capitalists inter-
ested in the latest industrial venture is
Cyrus McCormick, of the International
Harvester Company. W. H. White, of
Bozette City, Mich., was in the city on
Thursday in connection with the de-
velopment of the new scheme.

To Erect Mill.
It is proposed to erect a pulp mill at
Beaver Cove, capable of an output of
200 tons of pulp per day. Another in-
teresting feature of the company's op-
erations on this coast will be the
manufacture of tannic acid from hem-
lock bark. This is an industry that
has never before been attempted in
this province. Large areas of hem-
lock are available on Vancouver
Island, and with unlimited capital at
the bank of the venture, there is every
indication of great strides being made
in this direction.

Large Holdings.
The corporation in which Mr. White
is interested controls 30,000 acres
upon which it is estimated there is
5,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.
2,000,000,000 feet of which can be used
for the manufacture of pulp. It is
stated that \$750,000 will be invested in
the industry with the materialization of
the company's present plans.

The project has been under way for
some time, it is understood, but the
high tariff on imported machinery has
had the effect of hindering develop-
ment.

Pulp Production.
The following tabulation, taken from
the 1917 report of the Provincial Fore-
stry Branch, shows the production of
pulp which has been made in the produc-
tion of pulp paper in British Columbia.

	1917	1918
Tons	Tons	Tons
Sulphite Pulp	43,544	14,389
Sulphate Pulp	2,552	—
Ground wood-pulp	65,820	—
Paper	—	—
Waste-pulp	75,833	—
Wrapper	3,170	65,229

WAR SKEENA RAN SUCCESSFUL TRIALS

Vessel Fitted Out at Hutchison
Bros. Averaged 12 1/2
Knots

The War Skeena underwent her vic-
tims trials yesterday under very fa-
vorable conditions and was declared to
be satisfactory in every way by the
experts in charge of her. In making
the customary four trips over the
measured mile at Parry Bay the ves-
sel averaged twelve and a half knots.
She was subsequently taken on an
extended cruise and handled very
nicely. The test was watched by re-
presentatives of the Imperial Munitions
Board, the managing owners, and
officials of Hutchison Bros. & Co.,
Ltd., the local firm which equipped the
vessel with engines, boilers, and aux-
iliary machinery.

The War Skeena, fitted out by the
Victoria Machine Works, during her
trials last week, developed a speed of
over eleven knots. The smooth run-
ning of the machinery was remarked
upon by prominent officials who took
part in the trials.

Both the War Skeena and War
Haida were built at Point Ellice by
the Cameron Genoa Mills Shipbuilders,
Ltd.

The War Nanoose, last of the five
vessels built by the Foundation Com-
pany at Point Hope, was towed
around to the Ogden Point Assembly
this morning to be equipped
with power.

BACK FROM OVERSEAS.

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—Lieut. Joseph
Gordon Smith, a well-known Victoria
newspaperman, reached this city this
morning from the front, en route to
his home in Victoria.

TIDE TABLE.

			14.8	5.8	23.31	2.5	
0.17	2.4		14.8	5.8	23.31	2.5	
1.06	2.4		14.8	5.8	23.31	2.5	
2.48	2.6		14.8	5.8	23.31	2.5	
2.48	2.6	14.49	7.7				
3.42	2.9	12.04	7.8				
4.31	3.0	12.04	7.8	18.19	6.0		
5.28	3.1	12.04	7.8	18.19	6.0	22.18	8.9
6.28	3.1	12.20	7.8	18.19	6.0		
0.18	7.0	6.22	4.3	12.49	8.1	19.20	3.9
1.06	7.2	7.11	4.0	13.03	8.5	19.59	2.8
2.48	7.4	7.56	4.2	13.55	9.2	20.38	2.8
2.59	7.6	8.42	4.3	13.55	9.1	21.28	1.8
5.12	7.7	9.26	6.9	14.43	9.2	22.17	0.8
5.12	7.7	9.26	6.9	14.43	9.2	22.97	0.7
8.40	8.0	11.03	7.9	15.25	11.3	23.07	0.7
10.03	8.2	12.13	8.1	15.24	11.3		
11.03	8.2	12.13	8.1	15.24	11.3		
1.42	11.1	11.20	8.5				
2.25	2.9	11.40	8.5				
3.29	3.7	11.49	8.2	15.26	11.3	22.32	6.1
4.31	3.8	11.49	8.2	15.26	11.3	22.32	6.1
5.06	6.2	5.18	5.2	12.03	4.8	19.36	4.1
2.06	6.4	5.12	5.8	12.03	4.8	19.53	3.8

Time used is Pacific Standard, for
0 to 24 hours, from midnight to sunrise
The figures for height serve to

The time used is Pacific standard, for
the 120th meridian west. It is counted
from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to mid-
night. The figures for height serve to
distinguish high water from low water.
Where blanks occur in the table, the tide
rises or falls continuously during two suc-
cessive tidal periods without turning.

CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE WILL HAVE DISTINCTIVE FLAG

Emblem Will Be Flown From
New Steel Ships
Ordered

FURTHER DETAILS OF
STEEL SHIPBUILDING

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—The efforts of
British Columbia steel shipbuilders to
obtain better terms from the Domi-
nion Government have met with suc-
cess, it is announced, and news has
come to-day from Ottawa that J.
Coughlan & Sons are to build four
steel vessels for the Dominion Govern-
ment. The Wallace shipyards also
will construct four ships, and the Vic-
toria Machinery Depot has been given
orders for two. The value of the con-
tracts is \$15,000,000.

It is expected that the first vessel,
two steel steamers of 3,100 tons, will
be ready to be launched by Christmas.
The Government's policy is to have
"Canada's merchant marine" to be
have a distinctive flag. A design has
been approved and will be authorized
for use shortly. It will be the regular
British Union Jack, but with an
anchor and beaver on the ensign.

The new flag will likely be floated
on the Government steel vessels which
are now being constructed under the
direction of Hon. C. C. Halliday,
and which are designed to rehabilitate
the Canadian mercantile marine.

Some emphasis ago the Dominion
Government announced that it would
take full charge of all steel shipbuild-
ing in Canada, and among the first
orders placed were some with the
Wallace shipyards. The big Cough-
lan yard was engaged on orders for
Chambers & Company, of Liverpool,
and Raeburn & Yerd, of Glasgow,
and will be busy on these contracts
until January.

With the announcement of the Gov-
ernment's policy came the determi-
nation that the Dominion would only
pay one price for its ships, and this
caused considerable protest from
British Columbia. It was pointed out
that at Montreal, for instance, a longer
working week was observed and the
rates of pay were lower than in Brit-
ish Columbia, hence the coast-build-
ers were under an economic handicap.

To point out these disadvantages, J.
Coughlan and other builders went to
Ottawa a month ago, and they have
been in daily conference with the de-
partment.

The cabinet yesterday approved of
contracts for ten ships to be built in
British Columbia, and it is under-
stood that the coast-builders have been
given better terms, although the de-
tails of the contracts have not been
made public. The increased cost of
material owing to the long haul from
the point of manufacture was one
point on which the coast men laid
stress.

As fast as present British orders are
being filled the Canadian yards are
being worked to capacity on Dominion-
owned vessels. It is planned to have
the Government-owned steamers dis-
tinctively named, and each will bear
the name Canadian, as, for instance,
such names as "Canadian-Voyager,"
"Canadian Pioneer," etc., will be
selected.

AIM OF GERMANS AT ONE POINT WAS POOR

With the Anglo-British Forces in
France, Oct. 11.—via London, Oct. 12.—
As soon as the American cavalry en-
tered St. Souplet, south of Le Cateau,
they came under a heavy fire from the
German gun emplacements. It is re-
ported that the enemy gunners fired
their weapons there over open sights.
Luckily their aim was not so good as
it might have been.

South of here the British and
French have driven deeply into the
enemy territory, and the French now
hold a long strip of the west bank of
the Oise Canal. British advanced
mounted patrols also reached the canal
bank at Longchamps, but they had
made too rapid progress and subse-
quently retired.

Laden with a full cargo from the
Orient the steamship Bessie Dollar, of
the Canadian Robert Dollar Line, pick-
ed up her pilot off here about 5 o'clock
last night, and proceeded up the Gut to
Vancouver.

The American steamer Guano, oper-
ating under the flag of the United
States Shipping Board, and which has
been discharging a cargo of nitrates at
James Island, is due to pass out to-
morrow.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
Morning Boat to Seattle Sun. and Wed. 10 a.m.
Morning Boat to Vancouver Mon. and Thur. 9 a.m.
Sailings for
PRINCE RUPERT, OCEAN FALLS, SWANSON BAY and
ANYOX Mon. and Thur. 9 a.m.
Connecting at Prince Rupert with G. T. P. Ry. for all
Eastern destinations.
OFFICE, 900 WHARF STREET. PHONE 1242.

**DAY STEAMER TO
SEATTLE**
THE
S.S. "SOL DUC"
Leave C. P. R. Wharf daily ex-
cept Sunday at 10:30 a.m. for Port
Angeleno, Eugene, Port Wil-
lams, Port Townsend and Seattle,
arriving Seattle 7:15 p.m. Return-
ing leaves Seattle daily except
Saturday at midnight, arriving
Victoria 8:30 a.m.
Secure information and tickets
from
PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.

**The Union Steamship
Co., of B. C. Ltd.**
Sailing from Vancouver as under:
Port Islet-Beacons River-Prince Rupert
Route Tuesdays, 1 p.m.
Beacons River-Beacons River-Beacons River
Route Wednesdays, 11 p.m.
Beacons River-Beacons River-Beacons River
Route Fridays, 11 p.m.
Regular sailings to other B.C. Ports
Daily except Sunday to Powell River
GEO. McCREGG, Agent,
No. 1 Belmont Bldg. Telephone 1915

**LOSS OF OTRANTO
CAUSED STIR HERE**
Liner Lost Off Scottish Coast
Formerly Operated as Armed
Cruiser in Pacific Waters

The sinking of the liner Otranto in
collision with the steamship Kashmir
off the Islay coast created quite a stir
in this city, as the vessel and her offi-
cers were particularly well-known
here.

Up to a comparatively few months
ago the Otranto was utilized on the
Pacific coast as an auxiliary cruiser,
but with the demand for tonnage for
the transportation of American forces
overseas, she, together with two other
steamships of her class, were ordered
to the Atlantic.

Capt. Davidson, commander of the
Otranto, who ordered the American
soldiers to save themselves as best
they could after he saw that the big
liner could not remain afloat, has a
great many friends in Esquimalt and
Victoria. Many of his officers also had
a wide acquaintance here.

The Otranto was last at Esquimalt
toward the latter part of last year,
when she came to refit.

In Coroner's Court.
She was on the Pacific during the
early stages of the war, having been
one of the vessels attached to Admiral
Cradock's fleet prior to

Don't Say You Had No Notice, Save! Victory Loan is Coming!

SOLDIERS KILLED HAD WON FIGHTING HONORS

D. C. M. Men Had Won Commission; Two Military Medal Men Killed

A proud record of service has been closed in the death of Sergeant Robert L. Lemm, who was killed in action September 27. Only this week his relatives in Victoria had been cheered by the news that the young soldier's courageous and lengthy service in the firing line had been marked by the award of a Military Medal, and a few days later came the sad information that his career had been cut short while taking his part in the big drive against the Hun on to German territory. A member of the famous 38th Battalion, which left for overseas in February, 1915, he was in the trenches two months later, and since that time he has seen continuous service as a front-line soldier except for periods spent in hospital recovering from four previous wounds. A typical example of the men who have come from Canada, and helped build up the reputation of the Dominion's forces have won for their bold and gallant service fully carried out with characteristic daring and aggressiveness against superior numbers and stubborn resistance which has enabled them to hold the line unbroken against the fiercest onslaughts of the enemy, he speedily won promotion on the field of battle. He was a popular non-commissioned officer among the men of his section, and his death will be deeply regretted by his comrades in France. A brother, Pte. Alf Lemm, is at present in England recovering from wounds received in action recently. Another brother, W. G. Lemm, is connected with the Business Department of The Times. His mother, Mrs. J. Lemm, and sister, reside at 433 Cook Street.

Had Won Commission and C. C. M.

Many friends of Stanley Moore will deeply feel the death of that well-known Victorian in France during the beginning of the British drive around Cambrai for he was very popular among the young men in this city, and he had shown himself to be an efficient and gallant soldier by winning both a commission and Distinguished Conduct Medal.

"Stan" Moore, as he was known among his friends, entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company as a messenger, and later as a clerk he worked for the Western Union Company. He re-entered his former company, however, and afterwards fulfilled the requirements of an operator.

When war broke out he was stationed as an operator at Esquimaux, in the service of the naval authorities and remained there at the critical period of 1914 and 1915 whilst the German fleet was in the Pacific. He joined the 67th Battalion as a telegraphic signaller, and it was for his efficiency in France that "Stan" who left as a corporal, was granted his commission, and later was decorated with the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his marked ability as a soldier.

Immediately preceding the Cambrai offensive he spent his leave in Ireland, and it is thought that he had just returned when he met his death. He was born in Moose Jaw twenty-six years ago, and leaves a mother, brother and two sisters who live at Didsbury, Alta.

Military Medal Man.

News was received yesterday morning by Mrs. William Drinkle, of 2314 Richmond Avenue, that her son, Sgt. W. Drinkle, had been killed in action on September 27, while serving in France after being twice previously wounded.

Sgt. Drinkle was born in England just twenty-one years ago, but he lived here for some seven years before the outbreak of war. He went overseas with the 88th Battalion in 1916 as a bugler, but later he was given sergeant's stripes. He had also won the coveted Military Medal during his period of service. His only relative in this city is his mother, who father is now serving in France with the infantry.

Sergeant R. S. Little.

Still another name is added to the list of 67th Battalion men who have fallen in the latest big drive. Mrs. Little, of Gordon City, has received information that her son, Sergeant Robert Stark Little, was killed on September 27th. He was with the 67th Battalion in their hard pioneering work on the Somme, Ypres and Arras fronts and when the battalion was split up in France went to the 143rd Battalion. Fighting with the 143rd Battalion he was killed on September 27th, but was able to return to the firing line to take his part in the heavy fighting of the past few months. He was born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and had been in Victoria six or seven years prior to enlisting.

Particulars Received.

Particulars of the death in action of Pte. John Lloyd, a former lineaman of the Bell Electric Company who left with the 143rd Battalion, are contained in a letter received by his widow, who resides at 1261 Denman Street, Victoria.

The letter is written by the chaplain of the battalion with which Pte. Lloyd was serving, when he met his death, and reads in part:

"I am writing to assure you of the sincere sympathy of the whole battalion in the death of your husband, Pte.

I CAN HELP YOU

if you suffer from Piles, I can tell you how to treat yourself at home to get rid of

PILES FREE TREATMENT

A free treatment of my new absorption method will give early relief and prove to you its value.

Send no money, but write me to-day, and tell your friends about the free trial treatment.

MRS. M. SUMMERS,
Box 951 WINDSOR, ONT.

FRENCHWOMEN'S ORGANIZED WAR WORK

From Women's Section, Office of Director of Public Information.

French women learned a bitter lesson in the war of 1870. Lack of organization and training bore its inevitable fruits of heartrending ignorance and helplessness in time of need. The result was the organization of three societies of French women—the "Secours aux Blessés Militaires," "L'Union des Femmes de France" and "L'Association des Dames Françaises." All united under the "Croix Rouge." The members of these societies were the first to answer the call for mobilization in August, 1914. They numbered thousands, and were prepared for service because they had trained and had already done splendid work, not only among the wounded and sick of the army at home and abroad, but had also helped in earthquakes and similar catastrophes. Young women of the educated classes had formed the habit of taking First Aid courses which frequently required thorough practical and stiff examinations at the end of the course.

By 1916 the Croix Rouge had organized and were maintaining 1,899 hospitals and to-day the Croix Rouge matrons and nurses in military hospitals and homes are, almost literally, countless. Their service is voluntary, a free gift to the nation, and their work is made by the Society to those members who may be unable to donate their services. Comfort and attention to equipment not found in the big French military hospitals are characteristic of those managed by the Croix Rouge. They are found in Roumania, Salonica, Serbia, Italy—wherever French troops are stationed. They have been bombarded, and their members have laid down their lives rather than desert the wounded. Infectious maladies and epidemics have also taken toll of the heroic nurses. Civil and military authorities have conferred upon the Croix Rouge nurses such recognition as "Croix de Guerre," "Croix de la Légion d'Honneur," "Citations à l'Armée." The Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires takes charge of the important canteen work at the railway stations, where train loads of wounded are met with food, their wounds dressed, and those who are unable to continue their journey are cared for overnight.

Another branch of war work, quite apart from the care of wounded soldiers, concerns itself with the evils arising in the home communities because of vice, drink, and child mortality. A vigorous campaign has been carried on by the "Conseil National des Femmes" and the three great Women Suffrage Unions, "Fédération Nationale," "Alliance Nationale," and "L'Union Française." Prominent medical and scientific men, as well as those influential in public affairs, became interested and secured the passage of measures controlling the liquor traffic and forbidding absinthe. Working as a powerful aid towards this reform is the "Foyer du Soldat" as "Soldiers' club rooms," which French women were quick to establish. They took Agnes Weston, the beloved "mother of the British Navy," as their guide and modelled their rest clubs after the renowned "Sailors' Rests." Excellent food, temperance drinks, a cheerful home-like atmosphere, newspapers, writing material, music, games, or just plain rest proved a real God-send to the French army. Wherever troops are stationed they clamor for a foyer, and municipalities are establishing them for the benefit of sailors, soldiers, and private citizens. An outgrowth of the foyer idea is that of adopting a soldier on leave. He becomes the honored guest of some family glad to minister to his physical and mental comfort.

Workshops attached to convalescent homes and hospitals are the result of the vision of Madame Rene Viviani who inaugurated these ateliers at the very beginning of the war. What was at first intended as a remedial exercise has developed into the rescue of many a poor man from utter despair by providing him with the means of becoming self-supporting.

"Conservation of child life has resulted in Maternal Canteens and Milk Stations or 'Goutte de Lait.' Both of these were in operation before the war, which has given a powerful impetus to the work and the women of France have fostered the growth. A strictly war measure, however, is the assistance of child victims of the war. Begun in 1917, the object was to follow the child throughout his school days and fit him for citizenship.

The mother house is in the rue Vierge-Lebrun in Paris. From its original intention this work has become the fountain-head of social betterment work. Every Saturday evening, for instance, men and women, and whole families, are invited to hear addresses on the mother-house to hear addresses on the war given by distinguished generals from the front and members of the Government. The wonderful courage and endurance of the French nation is kept up by just such meetings. One of the most inspiring addresses was delivered not long ago by Madame Jules Siegfried, known and loved as the friend of the poor. She took as her subject "Horizon Blue," the color of the French soldier's uniform and all that it can be meant to symbolize. Here patriotism of the purest brand is taught to the children who attend with their parents, catching the spirit even when failing to fully comprehend the words. French War Orphans are being cared for in a wonderful way by the women of France. In hundreds of avenues they are working to-day, literally "keeping the country going."

STILL STRAFING ENGLAND.

We desire peace and friendship with all peoples as much as anybody else. We desire a League of Nations and a mutual association of all economic resources, a society of free peoples, based on the equal rights of all. Who is it that has always stood forth as the champion of this society of nations? None other than the German Emperor. Who was it that traduced to nothing these august intentions? The King of England when he succeeded in his plot to encircle Germany. Therefore it is on England and on her alone that the bloodguiltiness for this war must forever rest.—Berlin Post.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremaine's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price \$1.00. On sale in Victoria by Messrs. A. B. & Co. Druggists, corner Yates and Broad Streets.

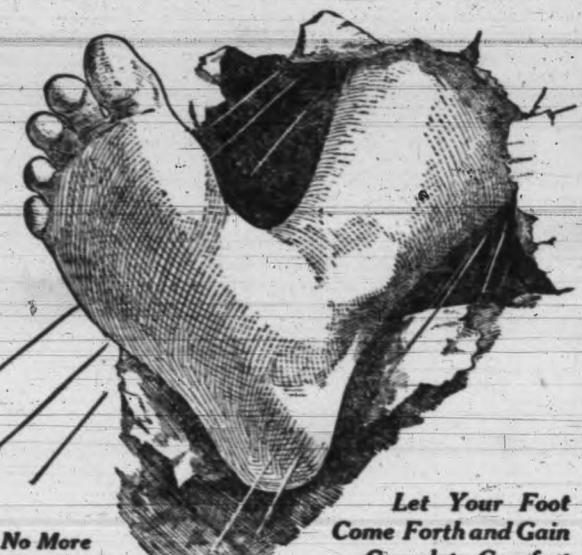
HAVE YOUR FEET EXAMINED

Chicago Foot Specialist is Coming Here

At considerable expense and trouble, we have arranged for a foot expert to be at this store

Tuesday and Wednesday,
October 15 and 16

for the convenience of foot sufferers.
Examination and Advice Free



No More
Hurtin' Feet

Let Your Foot
Come Forth and Gain
Complete Comfort

This expert, who is one of the Staff of Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, the noted specialist and recognized foot authority is able to tell at once what the real cause of your foot trouble is. He knows feet as a dentist does teeth or as an architect does houses.

There is a
Dr. Scholl
Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble

No matter how simple or how serious your foot trouble is, he can tell you (and show you) how to gain

Immediate Relief

and a rapid correction of the difficulty. Remember the dates. Be sure to come in. Everybody welcome.

"Watch Your Feet"

MAYNARD'S SHOE STORE

649 Yates Street

Phone 1232

WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

THE BETTER WAY.

Is there no better way of treating vital industrial questions than the one pursued since the war began, and pursued still? The story is always the same in its general features. The men make some demand; it is refused; negotiations are carried on and haggling ensues; some Government Department is called in or intervenes, though by that time matters are generally rather far advanced and strike notices have been sent out or other threats made; nothing is done, and the

strike occurs; the strikers are abused by everybody but the pro-Germans, and improved to go back to work, they eventually do on their demand being granted on a promise given more or less to that effect. It is an extraordinarily foolish and wasteful way of proceeding. It would obviously pay infinitely better to give the concession, whatever it may be, without the strike.—London Times.

AUTOMOBILE USE INCREASING.

The automobile industry, despite the

enforced curtailment in production caused by war conditions and the prospect of a still more considerable reduction, may justly congratulate itself upon the proof of the essential value of the motor car as presented in the fact that up to June 1, 1918, more motor vehicles were in use in the United States than during the entire year of 1917. The total registration to June 1, representing less than half of the year, was 8,466,000 cars, while the total 1917 registration for the country was slightly over 4,810,000. The present year's figures do not, of

course, include several thousand motor trucks, ambulances and passenger cars purchased by the Government for re-shipment overseas.—The New York Times.

ALL USED.

Bilkins and his son Bobby were taking great armfuls of parcels to a little sister who was ill. As they neared the bedroom door the father said, forgetting momentarily that the youngsters' arms were full, too, "Open the door, son," to which the youngster replied, "I can't, papa, I'm all used."

ANYONE WITH FOOT TROUBLES

MUTT AND JEFF

WELL, JEFF WAS RIGHT AT THAT

(Copyright, 1918, By H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. in Canada.)

COMING EVENTS.

(Continued.)

EVERYBODY'S EATING IT.
"COOPER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY."
DANCE POSTPONED—The social dance arranged to take place on Friday, Oct. 11, in St. John Hall, under the auspices of Queen of the Island Lodge, No. 209, L. O. B. A., has been postponed till further notice. 50

PIANOS scientifically tuned and repaired. Grandpianos repaired. Phone 5703. For Home, the piano expert, 123 Woodwood Ave. Guaranteed. 015-59

WANTED TO BUY—HOUSES
WE HAVE BUYERS waiting for the following houses: 8 rooms, in Oak Bay, must have garden and two lots; 6 rooms, near North End, under \$1,000, 012-47. 8 rooms, North End, must be on paved street and inside city limits, price under \$1,000; 5 rooms, close in, near High School preferred. If you have anything to suit these clients we can make an immediate sale with good cash payment down. T. P. McConnell, 220 Victoria Bldg. 012-54

WANTED TO PURCHASE 5 or 6 room, modern house. Give full description and price to Box 4618, Times. 012-54

WILL PURCHASE a 5 to 7-room house, from \$200 to \$1,000. Cash or terms, value, and no agent's fee considered. Box 5119, Times. 012-54

WANTED—PROPERTY
ESQUIMALT—Lot, must be bargain for cash. Box 14, Times. 015-49

LOTS FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Large lot, close to shipyard, 500 ft. Box 57, Times. 015-12

LOTS FOR SALE
"CRAIGBARROCK," facing Rockland Avenue, price \$1,500.
OAK BAY—In corner, no local improvements, price \$1,250.
CORNWALL STREET—60 ft. x 120 ft., price \$2,000.
OAK BAY—In corner, no local improvements, price \$1,250.
PEMBERTON & SON. 012-45

ACREAGE
BEAUTIFUL SEA FRONTAGE—5 1/2 acres, 3 1/2 in bearing orchard, frame barn, fenced pasture, iron gates, never failing spring, sheltered bay, nice beach, price \$1,500. Three hours from Victoria. Grubb & Hamilton, Mahon Block (over Ice Store). 012-47

ACRES, all in cultivation, fruit, etc., new 3-room house and outbuildings, etc., good water, 5 minutes' walk from station and only 3 miles from city, price \$15,000. Call on Currie & Pomeroy, 1214 Douglas St. Phone 1485. 012-46

FOR SALE—Two-acre ranch, two miles from city, on good road improved, excellent land, life across fine orchard with over four hundred apple and other fruit trees, piped and connected for irrigation, six-room house, fine view. Terms if desired. Address owner, Box 277, Times Office. 012-46

HOUSES FOR SALE
FOR SALE OR RENT—Four-room cottage, on large lot. Apply owner, 1124 Richardson Street. Phone 2648. 012-55

FOR SALE
STANLEY AVENUE—Bungalow, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, good lot, close to car and school, price \$1,500. Reasonable terms. 012-46

OAK BAY DISTRICT—Bungalow, 5 rooms, fully modern, furnace, good basement, a decided snap for \$2,100, reasonable terms. 012-46

KING'S ROAD—House, 5 rooms, modern conveniences, large barn, lot 2 1/2 acres, price \$1,500, terms half cash, balance \$1,000, terms 12 months, electric light, sewer and water, a real snap for \$2,000. L. U. CONYER & CO., 604 View St. 012-23

STILL A FEW MORE BARGAINS IN HOMES
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—No. 3554 Pine Street, four roomed house, partly constructed, lot 50 ft. x 120 ft., price only \$1,000, terms \$150 cash, balance \$15 per month, including interest at 6 per cent. 012-55

2255 PINE STREET—Two roomed house, with pantry, lot about 80 ft. x 120 ft., price \$500, with any reasonable terms, interest at 6 per cent. 012-55

912 INVERNESS STREET—New cottage of four rooms, bath and pantry, in excellent condition, large basement, price \$1,200, terms \$200 cash, balance \$15 per month, including interest. 012-55

726 RODERICK STREET—Four roomed cottage, with cement foundation, basement, low taxes, price \$1,250, terms \$200 cash, balance \$15 per month, including interest at 6 per cent. 012-55

VINE STREET—Four roomed cottage, with sewer connection and cold water installed, lot about 50 ft. x 100 ft., price \$1,000, easy terms, \$100 cash, balance \$15 per month. 012-55

2173 TILICUM ROAD—Three roomed cottage, with bath, water on lot, lot about 50 ft. x 120 ft., price \$750, terms easy. 012-55

LOT 26 BLOCK "A," TILICUM ROAD—Dwelling of four rooms, bath and pantry, with second floor unfinished, sewer, electric light, hot and cold water, lot about 50 ft. x 120 ft., price \$1,500, terms \$500 cash, balance monthly. 012-55

2579 PRIOR STREET—Near Hillside car, bungalow containing six rooms, well finished and in excellent condition, bath and pantry, basement, radiators for heating, stationary wash tub, lot 50 ft. x 120 ft., price \$2,500, terms \$500 cash, balance easy. 012-55

1155 OXFORD STREET—Cottage with five rooms, all in good repair, bath and pantry, all modern conveniences, basement, lot 50 ft. x 120 ft. to a lane, excellent soil, price \$3,100, on terms. 012-55

SUMAS STREET—Six roomed bungalow, about six years old, modern, full basement, paved for garage, lot 50 ft. x 120 ft., price only \$1,900, on terms. 012-55

WASHINGTON AVENUE—Five roomed, modern cottage, bath and pantry, basement, 1/2 acre under cultivation (30 fruit trees and small fruit); a good buy at \$3,100, terms to be arranged. 012-55

JOFFRE STREET—Five roomed, modern cottage, close to car, bath and pantry, basement, price \$2,500, on terms. 012-55

71 LENOX AVE., OAK BAY—Near McKinnon, bungalow, quite new, containing drawing room, dining room, living room, bath, kitchen, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, basement with half floor cemented, 2 1/2 lots (120 ft. x 120 ft.), price reduced to \$5,000, on exceptional easy terms to right party. 012-55

FAIRFIELD, POINT ST.—Six room, modern house, pressed brick fireplace in front room, leaded glass windows, dining room burlapped and paneled, built-in buffet, kitchen and pantry finished in San Jose, with built-in bins and drawers, three bedrooms with closets and linen closet in hall, bath and separate toilet, full cement basement, furnace, garage, cement drive, price \$2,150, cost owner nearly double. Ask to see this. 012-55

HESTERMAN, FORMAN & CO.
1214 Douglas St. Phone 55 012-55

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HESTERMAN, FORMAN & CO.
1214 Douglas St. Phone 55 012-55

Victoria Daily Times

ADVERTISING Phone No. 1090

Rates for Classified Advertisements

Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, To Rent, Articles for Sale, Lost or Found, etc., 10¢ per word per insertion; 5¢ per word for six days. Contract rates on application.

No advertisement for less than 15¢. No advertisement charged for less than one dollar.

In computing the number of words in an advertisement, estimate groups of three or four figures as one word. Dollar marks and all abbreviations count as one word.

Advertisers who so desire may have reprints addressed to a box at The Times Office and forwarded to their private address. A charge of 10¢ is made for this service.

Birth, marriage, death and funeral notices, 10¢ per word per insertion. Classified advertisements may be telephoned to The Times Office, but such advertisements should afterwards be confirmed in writing. Office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HELP WANTED—MALE

DICTIONARIES—The quiet action of a little word is responsible for many loud words. The Diction Printing Co., 709 Yates—Paper cup cake baking dishes—no cleaning of tin. 012-4

COOPER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY IS JOHNNY ON THE SPOT
SMART BOY to learn clothing business. 012-4

WANTED—For our upholstering and window shade section, capable workman. Gordons, Ltd. 012-4

WANTED—Competent, reliable man, single preferred, for night clerk. Leominster Hotel. 012-5

WANTED—Man to line wash outbuildings. Carey, 923 Cowichan Street, off Oak Bay Ave. 015-3

WHEN ORDERING GOODS by mail, send a Dominion Express money order. 012-3

WANTED—Milk deliverer by wagon. Apply 1111 Fort Street, city, or Phone 2871. 011-3

WANTED—Carpenters, pipe-fitters and laborers, for James Island. 012-3

Apply
CANADIAN EXPLORERS, LTD.,
Arcade Bldg., Victoria, B.C. 012-3

WANTED—Grocery clerk. Thornburn Grocery, 839 Esquimalt Road. 012-3

WANTED—Man to line wash outbuildings. Carey, 923 Cowichan Street, off Oak Bay Ave. 015-3

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

(Continued.)

TONIPOAM is everything a Hair Tonic should be, give added nourishment to the hair roots, cures dandruff and falling hair. 50¢ and \$1.00. Drug stores and Barbera. 015-10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—By a strong, active, elderly man, employment of any kind, good worker and trustworthy, has served in the Imperial and Canadian military services. Box 24, Times. 015-10

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, desiring to make his home in Victoria would like to get in touch with firm requiring the services of a high-grade man. Expert in construction—accounting, purchasing and business details of works employing large numbers of men. United States and Canada. Exceptional references. Can attach personal interview. Box 112, Times. 012-10

AT LIBERTY IN MORNING, would like work in office, collecting or otherwise. Box 5, Times. 014-10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires position; references. Box 113, Times. 015-11

WANTED—Position as housekeeper to workingman with small family. Box 1294, Times. 015-11

THE WESTHOLME
with the
BIG, BRIGHT LOBBY.
Popular Prices.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
CORPUS WANTED ON V. & S. QUOTE PRICES DELIVERED VICTORIA. We are open to buy household furniture in any quantity and pay best prices. GEO. FERRIS, 116 Yates Street. Phone 1873. 012-12

USED—BRADBURY HAND MACHINE, in excellent shape, at big reduction. 718 Yates. 012-12

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT for sprains and bruises, etc. At Fawcett's, Phone 548. 012-12

FOR SALE—Arcadian available range, in good condition. 2526 Bridge Street. 012-12

CITY MART, 736 Fort Street. Phone 1432. We buy and sell or exchange all kinds of good second-hand furniture. 012-12

FOR SALE—Fine piano, cheap, \$5 monthly. 1817 Quadra. 012-12

THE HILL, MARK OF DISTINCTION—Appointed stationery as sold by Lane & Son, 625 Courtney. Phone 2241. 012-12

FOR SNAPS in Singer sewing machines, call at 718 Yates. 012-12

THE ISLAND EXCHANGE
(The Big Second-hand Furniture Store),
739 to 743 Fort Street.
Always Open to Buy Household Furniture in Any Quantity, and Pay Top Prices.

Don't Mistake Address:
The Island Exchange. Phone 2468. 012-12

PICTURE FRAMES and tea trays to order. 718 Yates. 012-12

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Beautiful stock to select from. Call when you are in town. Prices and terms to suit everybody. Heintzman & Co., Ltd., opposite Post Office. 012-12

FOR SALE—STAMPS—E. B. Boyd, 729 1/2 Yates Street, lists on sale a splendid collection of the stamps of Afghanistan, including the Rupees, Afghani, and Shahi values. All in fine condition. Used and unused. 012-12

H. W. HOOD, late of Winnipeg, expert tuner and repairer. Old Country pianos a specialty. Phone 1214. Heintzman & Co. 012-12

WE'RE NOT WITTY, but if you can't get it, we'll make it. Lane & Son, Printers and Bookbinders, 625 Courtney. 012-12

FOR SALE—Restaurant, in small town, good business. See P. J. Britton, 1237 Broadway Street. Phone 2675. 012-12

APPLES, 3¢ pound, no delivery. Walton, Mt. Tolmie and Lansdowne. 012-12

FOR SALE—21 ft. launch, 4-cylinder engine; 16 ft. rowboat, 16 ft. canoe, 31 ft. fishing boat, 4-cylinder engine. Causeway Road House. Phone 3145. 012-12

NEW RUBBER ROLLERS fitted to your old wringer will do the work as good as a new machine. Price, Locksmith, 637 Fort St. 012-12

CELEBRATED White rotary machines sold on weekly or monthly terms. 718 Yates. Phone 62. 012-12

VINEGAR
For Pickles.
There is only one
CAMOSUN BRAND.

The Western Pickling Works, Ltd.
Canada Food Board, License No. 14-55. 012-12

A FRESH STOCK of cycle tires and tubes at Fumley's, 611 View Street. 012-12

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

(Continued.)

"VICTORIA BRAND"
IS A GUARANTEE OF PURITY.
CALL and get our prices before deciding. Victoria Furniture Co., Ltd. 012-12

LEMON, vanilla and almond essences our specialties, etc. Fawcett's, Phone 533. 012-12

SINGER and White sewing machines for rent. 718 Yates. Phone 62. 012-12

SCOTTIE ALLAN, licensed dealer, buys and sells goods, furs and fashions, etc. in large or small quantities, best prices given. Address 1141 North Park Street. Phone 5784. 012-12

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES, 747 Fort Street. Phone 1765. 012-12

White Rotary Sewing Machine, Model No. 45. 012-12

We purchase—sell on commission, at private sale or auction—store, crafts or country orders receive careful attention, our representative will call. 12 MALLEABLE and steel ranges, \$1 per week. Phone 483. 2901 Government St. 012-12

SOUTHALL, for stoves and ranges. 332 Fort Street. Coils made and connected, exchanges made. Phone 1233. 0

PHONE NUMBERS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

THOMAS W. AD. DEPT. 1999
 THE DEPARTMENT 1999
 CITY HALL 1999
 THE CROSS SOCIETY 5023
 THE HOSPITAL 4333
 P. JOSEPH & SONS 4333
 ALMORAL AUTO STAND 1700 or 2021

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEEMING BROTHERS, LIMITED,
 Real Estate Agents, Insurance,
 (Established 1880) Phone 748.
 218 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.
 HERWICK ST.—Five-room bungalow,
 modern, terms, \$2,900.
 MENZIES ST.—Seven-room cottage, easy
 terms, \$2,500.
 MENZIES ST.—Seven-room bungalow,
 close in, terms, \$2,500.

ST. JAMES ST.—Five-room cottage,
 easy terms, \$1,750.
 DALLAS ROAD—Eleven-room house,
 6-1/2 acres of grounds, tennis court,
 garage, \$12,500.

FAIRFIELD.
 MCKENZIE ST.—Eight-room house, fully
 modern, first-class condition, owner
 leaving; price for this week, \$2,500.
 KILPATRICK ST.—Six-room house, just re-
 novated, fully modern, easy terms, \$2,500.
 WALTON ST.—Six-room bungalow, mod-
 ern, \$2,500.

JOSEPH ST.—Six-room house, mod-
 ern, terms, \$2,500.
 JOSEPH ST.—Seven-room house, good
 buy, \$2,500.
 FENDEGAIST ST.—Six-room house, first-
 class, \$2,500.

LEONARD ST.—Six-room bungalow, none
 better, \$2,500.
 GEORGE ST.—Five rooms, fully modern,
 \$2,500.
 MOSS ST.—Eight rooms, near school,
 good buy, \$2,500.

DALLAS ROAD—Ten rooms, best part,
 close to station, \$12,500.
 ST. JAMES ST.—Six rooms, first-class,
 modern, \$2,500.
 GEORGE ST.—Five rooms, fully modern,
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MOSS ST.—Eight rooms, near school,
 good buy, \$2,500.
 DALLAS ROAD—Ten rooms, best part,
 close to station, \$12,500.
 ST. JAMES ST.—Six rooms, first-class,
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 COX & DOUGLAS, electricians. Motors
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The idea of saving in funeral expenses is very often ignored until after the obsequies are over. Then it is too late. We are always ready to advise with those employing our services as to the most economical way of holding the funeral without sacrifice of dignity or pride. Under no circumstances do we try to increase expenses merely to increase our profit.

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Equipment.
Established 1867.
Phone 2235
734 Broughton Street

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.
KING—On the 10th inst., at 315 Douglas Street, Maria King, aged 76 years, a native of England, a resident here for the past 4 months. Mother of Fredrick King, of Victoria; Horace R. King, of Vancouver, and Mrs. H. M. Wells, of Seattle.

Private funeral service Monday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 2:30, from Thomson's Funeral Chapel.

SHERET—On the 11th inst., at her home, 362 Caledonia Avenue, May Watson Sheret, beloved wife of Mr. W. Sheret, aged 66 years, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and a resident of this city for the past seven years. The deceased leaves to mourn her loss, besides a husband, two sons and three daughters, of this city, also one daughter in Scotland, and one son now on active service.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Sands Funeral Chapel, Rev. (Capt.) H. F. Martin will officiate. Interment at Ross Bay Cemetery.

MASON—Killed in action, on Sept. 27, Joseph Colin, dearly beloved third son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason, of 185 Peel Street, Victoria. Born in Victoria 1897, age 21 years and 1 month.

IN MEMORIAM.
RUTHERFORD—In ever loving memory of "Dear Daddy," John P. Rutherford, who died October 12, 1912. Whose memory remains ever dear in our thoughts.
Inserted by his loving wife and son.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, 279 Beechwood Ave., wish to thank the many friends for their kind expression of sympathy and the floral tributes sent on the occasion of the loss of their dear little son.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. MacLachlan, of 73 Moss Street, take this opportunity to express their heartfelt thanks to their friends for their kind expression of sympathy and the floral tributes sent on the occasion of the loss of their only son.

**Answers to Times
Want Ads.**

10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 45, 66, 94, 1542, 1548, 1557, 1715, 1734, 1742, 1788, 1874, 1840, 1890, 1942, 1944, 1967, 1970, 1991, 1999, 4359, 4375, 4377, 4513.

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No Better Entertainment Than at Brentwood.
No Spanish Influenza Here.
Most Healthful Place to Stay Until the Epidemic Ceases.
Spend Every Minute in the Fresh Air, Fishing, Shooting, Boating, Other Outdoor Sports, too.
This is Appealing to Many Families Now the Schools Are Closed.
Table d'Hôte Dinner 6.30 to 8 p.m.
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1,200 CALGARY C. P. R. MEN CEASE WORK

Walk Out on Strike Despite
Ottawa Order-in-Council

Calgary, Oct. 12.—Ignoring the press dispatch reporting the new Dominion Order-in-Council forbidding all strikes for the duration of the war, all the employees of the Ogden shops of the C. P. R., numbering about 1,200, carried out their threat and walked out at 11 o'clock this forenoon in sympathy with the C. P. R. freight handlers now on strike. Practically all the principal trade unions in the city were represented among the Ogden men.

At the Labor Temple defiance of the Government's action was evident and the general impression is that the Government will be challenged to carry its Order-in-Council into effect.

The Ogden men will hold a meeting at the Labor Temple at 3 p.m. tomorrow, when the situation will be discussed.

An official copy of the Order-in-Council has not been received here by the police or military authorities. A Government official here to-day said that immediate steps would be taken to carry out effectively the Order-in-Council.

When seen this morning, Alex Ross, M. P., president of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, stated he had had no official intimation from Ottawa in connection with the Order-in-Council and all that he knew was what he had read in the press dispatches. He refused to make any statement in connection with the matter.

Hon. G. D. Robertson.
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Senator Gibson Robertson was asked to-day for a statement regarding the new Order-in-Council prohibiting strikes. He stated that urgent representations had been made at various times that strikes and lockouts should be absolutely prohibited during the war.

"Since 1916," said Senator Robertson, "the Government has from time to time provided facilities whereby workmen could obtain just consideration of their troubles."

He then went on to review the method of the Government's war labor policy, and adding:
"The various means of adjustment provided have proved ample and satisfactory except to those who have refused to use them. In peace times such disorder would not be tolerated for a moment."

Senator Robertson then said: "When the end of the war is in sight and before demobilization takes place I foresee a widespread endeavor to reduce wages which ought not to take place at least until the cost of living has been greatly reduced. Employers are prevented by the Industrial Disputes Act from reducing wages except by mutual consent of employees affected or until the dispute has been subject of reference to a board of conciliation. This feature is bound to be distinctly advantageous to wage-earners."

"Sound-thinking labor men in Canada will understand that the order is and can be but a temporary measure and a sort of urgent need, which will not be announced in advance or fully explained."

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS
**Bank Money
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For settling small accounts
—where it is not desirable
to pay by cheque—many
Business Houses as well as
Individuals, regularly use the
Bank Money Orders issued
by The Bank of Montreal.

D. R. CLARKE,
Supt., British Columbia Branch,
VANCOUVER.

TOTAL OF THREE DIED IN VANCOUVER

Spanish Influenza Has Claimed
One More Victim
There

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—With another death, making a total of three, reported to Dr. Underhill, and 100 known cases of influenza now under observation, the epidemic is making strides in Vancouver, but very slowly in comparison with other cities. The new cases reported are nearly all in the Japanese quarter, and are said to have resulted from the overcrowded conditions in that section. Three Japanese doctors are working against the disease. The death reported is that of a Japanese.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 12.—Five more deaths from influenza were reported to the health authorities here this morning. The number of new cases, however, is reported to be decreasing.

CHINESE MAY WORK IN THE LAUNDRIES IN VANCOUVER CITY

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—At a special meeting to be held probably on Monday the laundry proprietors throughout this city will consider the feasibility of reopening their laundries and employing Chinese labor. The proposition was put before them on behalf of certain large interests to furnish the necessary Chinese to work in all the laundries.

ARTHUR BRISBANE BUYS MILWAUKEE PAPER

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12.—Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Hearst newspapers and owner of The Washington Times, yesterday became the owner of The Evening Wisconsin. The transfer of the property has not been formally made, but it is understood Mr. Brisbane will take charge on Monday. The papers probably will be signed to him by Herman Black, publisher of The Chicago American. He admitted that he had bought The Evening Wisconsin, saying: "I have bought The Evening Wisconsin and am sole owner. It will be edited by me."

EARTHQUAKE KILLS SEVERAL PERSONS IN PORTO RICO

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 12.—This island was shaken by an earthquake yesterday morning and the shocks were followed by a tidal wave. Reports from Aguadilla, a town on the lowlying northwestern coast, say that the tidal wave submerged the town. Fourteen persons were killed and forty or more were injured. At Ponce, a city of 35,000 persons, on the south coast, the city hall was wrecked and it is thought several of the inhabitants were killed. Details are lacking.

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MEWBURN FAVORS HIGHER ALLOWANCES

Women Dependents of Soldiers
Expressed Views at Vancouver; Carvell Spoke

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—Women dependents of soldiers tried with little success to heckle Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Defense, last night at a crowded meeting in the Hotel Vancouver when the General brought up the question of his suggested increase in the allowances to dependents.

The close of his speech was chosen by him as the time to speak upon the allowance question. The women, many of whom are active in organizations of soldiers' dependents, were grouped together in seats to the left of the speaker. When he referred to the Patriotic Fund also giving aid, they interrupted with cries of "No" and "No charity."

Finally the Minister said: "I think the Government will do what is right." The interruptions and shouts from the women, joined in by men sitting near them, were drowned out by the applause from the main body of the meeting and General Mewburn sat down. Further interruptions were effectively rebuffed by "No" and "No charity."

When General Mewburn came to the allowance question he said he did not wish to make promises that would not be carried out. He was then asked by a woman if he had received from Alberta and British Columbia, which he said, were the only places that had come from, and the question had been taken up before he came here.

Suggestions.
While dollars would never repay the dependents of soldiers, he had thrown out one or two suggestions. The only proper solution, he thought, was to increase the allowances to the dependents of non-commissioned officers and men and married lieutenants, but by what amount he was not prepared to say. He had no authority to say, but he thought the allowance should be increased and where the increase was not sufficient it should be added to by the Patriotic Fund.

General Mewburn—"That is my belief."
Women—"No charity."

General Mewburn—"I am expressing my individual opinion. (Applause.) I am prepared to stand or fall on any statement I make."

Cries from the women of "Charity," followed by applause of the general's statement.

"It is not right for any individual to say that," the general answered them. "My absolute heart and soul are for the returned soldier and for the dependents. They do not ask charity. When people say the patriotic fund is charity I do not agree with them."

Women—"Yes, yes, yes!"
General Mewburn—"The citizens gave their money freely. But the Fund can not go to the public for subscriptions when it comes to the cost of its present resources. The Government, I believe, will have to take it over."

He continued that a commonsense arrangement must be worked out and he was satisfied that it would be done. (Applause.)

A Question.
Then Mrs. Lowery, active in one of the dependents' organizations, stood up.

"Why is Canada richer to-day, after four years of war, according to the statement of Sir Thomas White, than it was in 1914?" she demanded.

"The people of Canada may be richer," responded the general, "but I doubt if the Government is. As far as the patriotic fund is concerned, it is not a question of rich or poor, but it is a question, and I think the Government will do what is right."

The women answered with cries and remarks, but the applause following the general's statement drowned them out. Men also tried to be heard, but in vain.

Mr. Carvell.
Hon. F. B. Carvell in his address said: "There is no possibility of a Dominion election for some time to come, as far as I can see. It is just a coincidence that five of the Ministers happened to meet in Vancouver."

"What will the Government do in the reconstruction of the country? It will be a wonderful man indeed who could predict and solve all the problems that the country will have to face in that period."

"In the future we will have to take more money from the wealthy class in the form of taxes to meet the national debt, but it will have to come largely in the form of excess profits of large corporations."

"Every able-bodied man in this country should either work or fight. It should be the duty of all who cannot fight to work, and it should not be a question of how many hours, but how many hours one can work, provided he gets paid for it."

"No province in Canada has contributed as many of its population as British Columbia. It has contributed, perhaps more than its share. But it is the people of British Columbia I would say: 'Keep on doing all you can, and you will get your reward both here and hereafter.'"

Mr. Burrell.
"We talk of sacrifices," declared Hon. Martin Burrell. "We have not yet made sacrifices anything like those of the little island, which, despite the fact that she already had raised an army of 5,000,000, yet in the dread hour of doubt sent across the Channel, without single loss of life, a further 550,000 men of the ages of eighteen and fifty years, but back every big gun in the field and replaced the machine guns that had been lost, bringing her army

BOLSHEVIKI NOT WANTED IN CANADA

New Director of Public Safety
Will Choke Off
Agitation

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—C. H. Cahlan, K. C., the recently-appointed Director of Public Safety, in a statement indicating the purpose for which the new department has been created and the field which it will cover, says that the decision to organize the department was the result of a request made by Sir Robert Borden to him five months ago to make a careful inquiry into the activities of certain emissaries of the Bolsheviki operating in certain industrial centres in Canada. After reviewing the operation in the United States of Leon Trotsky and Lenine, Mr. Cahlan says:

"Sir Percy Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, got his clutches upon Trotsky and would have kept him interned in Nova Scotia except for the mistaken intervention of the Kerensky Government."

The statement then reviews the operations of "Bill" Shattoff, a prominent I. W. W. worker, who is now a member of Trotsky's council at Petrograd, as well as those of another Russian named Martoff, an I. W. W. worker, now prominent in the Bolsheviki councils in Russia.

The statement continues: "In the latter months of 1911 and during the year 1912 these Bolsheviki leaders have dispatched emissaries to the United States where by reason of their former association with the I. W. W. and other anarchistic societies and by the propaganda which now has spread across the border into Canada."

"Revolutionary associations have been formed in at least twenty industrial centres throughout Canada, and they are now carrying on a very active propaganda."

"A mass of revolutionary literature has reached Canada direct from the Red Guard associations in Finland and from the Soviet Government."

"The Canadian labor leaders evidently have kept free from and have given no encouragement to this agitation."

Foreign Elements.
"It is the evident intention of these agitators in Canada, as well as the United States, to organize the Socialist and foreign elements of our population for the purpose of creating a sentiment here in favor of an international peace at any price. These agitators thus far have acted on the foreign elements of our population, and their efforts are chiefly confined to industrial towns."

"The existing laws, including orders and regulations recently enacted under the War Measures Act, are sufficiently exacting to enable the Government and the police authorities to deal firmly with the matter, the importance of which cannot be overestimated."

"Having carefully investigated the matter at the request of the Government, I have now also been asked by the Minister of Justice to organize a branch of the Department of Justice which, in cooperation with the Chief Commissioner of Police and the various Departments and agencies of the Government, will be charged with the duty of enforcing the existing laws for suppressing such agitators and for exterminating their pernicious propaganda and publications."

"I have acceded to this request temporarily and later, if need be, a more permanent organization will be created by the Minister of Justice. In the meantime the cordial co-operation and assistance of the public and of the press is earnestly invited."

**GENERAL ALEXIEFF
IS REPORTED DEAD**

Basel, Oct. 12.—General Michael Alexieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Imperial army in 1912, died in Switzerland on October 10, according to a report received here from Kiev.

SOUTHERN CHINESE MILITARY PARTY NOW FIGHTING PRESIDENT

Canton, Oct. 4.—(Delayed.)—(By the Associated Press).—The Southern military Government has formally declared war on the Government of President Hsu Shih Chang, because Hsu Shih Chang accepted a bogus Parliament election, thus recognizing the new Parliament and refusing to respect the existing provisional constitution.

**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
ROADMASTER ARRESTED**

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—Charles Erickson, an unattractive Swede employed by the Provincial Government as a roadmaster on the P. E. R. at a salary of \$175 per month, was arrested by Dominion Police Constable Blair yesterday at Squamish. It is understood a charge dealing with registration of enemy aliens and carrying documents will be preferred against this Government servant. Erickson was brought here this morning by Constable Blair.

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Save every dollar you can! Each dollar saved strengthens the Nation's power to resist our enemies.
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Head Office, Winnipeg
VICTORIA OFFICE, 616 View St., W. McLachlan, Manager.

HAG'S DRIVE FOR THE CITY OF DOUAL

Dispatch Filed Yesterday Told
of Progress of British
Attack

With the British army in France, Oct. 11.—Via London, Oct. 12.—The British, by their drive launched this morning on the northern fringe of the battle area, now are operating well on the other side of the Scarpe River, and have reached positions less than three and one-half miles from the important centre of Douai. The troops are driving northwesterly toward this city and at the same time are widening the already wide salient which has been made in the former German positions.

It is not improbable that one of the enemy's principal reasons in trying to slow up the advance south of Le Cateau is for the purpose of protecting his forces in the Douai salient, for every foot gained in this region increases the menace to the German position in the Douai pocket. The British encountered hard opposition in the Scarpe operations but in spite of this they have made rapid progress. They have further relieved the pressure on the east of Arras, and are now well to the east of Vitry-en-Artois, and Noyelles-sur-Bellone.

Little Posts.
The German machine gunners have been fighting hard in the environs of Le Cateau and the greater part of today was required to clear them out. Little posts of the enemy, well supplied with ammunition, apparently had been left behind by their commanders with orders to sell themselves as dearly as possible. They obeyed orders, and frequently held out manfully. By the end of the day, however, it appeared that most of them had been driven out or killed, and the British were then reported to be moving eastward on the road between Le Cateau and Arras, some three miles to the southeast, from which they seemed to be about 3,000 yards distant.

Northwest of Le Cateau Canadian troops were in the outskirts of the town of Forest, fighting their way forward against stubborn enemy machine gunners.

It was during last night that the first reports that the Germans were digging in were received, and these were confirmed to-day. By midday the line appeared to have a continuous line all the way from a point southeast of Le Cateau southward in front of Meneville and east of Grougis, while in Aisonville and the area near it fires were burning briskly.

**BODY WASHED UP
ON VANCOUVER BEACH**

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—Thursday night's gale brought a gruesome object to the shore in front of J. McDonald's place at West Bay. When Mr. McDonald had occasion to go to the beach on Friday morning he found the body of a man washed up on the sands by the waves.

The body, which has not been identified, is badly decomposed, being that of a white man about sixty-five years of age and of medium build.

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The following casualties have been announced:
Mounted Rifles.
Died of wounds—Pte. J. C. Tomlin, Kildare, C. C.

Wounded—Acting-Corpl. W. Bridgman, Cariboo Road; Pte. W. H. Lewis, Cranbrook; Pte. L. McCammon, Phoenix, B. C.

Machine Guns.
Wounded—Sergt. T. P. Lee, Vancouver; Pte. J. Taylor, Coquitlam.

Medical Services.
Killed in action—Lance-Corpl. W. R. Thompson, Vancouver; Pte. C. R. Hall, Vancouver.

**Liquor Fines Are
Imposed at Corbin**

Fernie, Oct. 12.—Before Stenipendary Magistrate Ronald Hewatt at Corbin yesterday the Flathead Hotel Company, through its manager, George Spencer, was fined \$1,000 under Section 28 of the Prohibition Act. Spencer

pleaded guilty to the charge. Inspector of Police Owen searched the premises and found five bottles containing whisky in the bar.
John Reed, postmaster, and Samuel Colville, both residents of Corbin, were found guilty under the same section, and each fined \$50.

ENEMY'S NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE GOES ON

Erzberger Alleges Military
Power in Germany Now
Under Civil Control

London, Oct. 12.—In an interview sent out by the German Government wireless service, Matthias Erzberger, Centrist leader in the Reichstag, says the German military power already has been placed under civil control in a complete and permanent fashion, so far as politics is concerned. This interview is being published with the evident intention of influencing public opinion abroad.

Thus General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, had to be eliminated because he had always worked against a peace by understanding. The interview says, General Scheuch, his successor, is said to be a man of liberal views and the first non-Prussian to occupy the post. Two commanding generals, von Vietinghoff and von Hartmann, have been removed because they were considered the embodiment of militarism.

All decisions of commanding generals in the interior of Germany concerning administrative functions are made dependent upon the approval of the presidents of the provinces, with an appeal to General Scheuch, and finally to the Chancellor, who is legally responsible, according to Erzberger, von Berg, chief of Kaiser Wilhelm's civil cabinet, had to resign because he had interfered during the formation of the new cabinet in a manner which aroused the majority parties in the Reichstag. Erzberger says this makes it evident that militarism has been forever removed from Germany.

League of Nations.
Asked whether he would promote the principles of a League of Nations, Erzberger says that the League of Nations must establish an organization of imperial courts and guarantee the execution of verdicts rendered by the tribunals. Members of these courts, however, must always be appointed with the consent of the people concerned so that all nations will have confidence in the action of the courts, he says.

"Belgium has been wronged by Germany and reparation is due," he admits, but adds: "It is a question of law and must be settled in a legal manner by the court of arbitration set up by a League of Nations."

Erzberger concludes by saying that he always held the view that peace would not have joined the Government if he had not been convinced that the Government shares them.

**TO-DAY'S TRADING ON
WINNIPEG MARKET**

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—The market was dull and featureless to-day. Monday, October 14, being Thanksgiving Day, the exchange will be closed. Cattle closed 1½ cents lower for October, 1½ cents lower for December. Barley closed ½ cent lower for October and ½ cent lower for December. Flax closed 5 cents lower for October, 3½ cents lower for November, and December closed 2 cents lower.

Flax—
Oct. 217 217 220 221
Nov. 218 218 221 214
Dec. 219 219 223 207
Cash prices: Oats—2 C. W. 79; 3 C. W. 75½; extra 1 feed, 75½; 1 feed, 73½; 2 feed, 70½.

Barley—3 C. W. 97; 4 C. W. 92½; re-jested and feed, 38.
Flax—1 N. W. C. 226.

Excellent Display of events of yesterday in pictures. Young's studio, Union Bank entrance.

THE TRAGEDY OF CAPT. CROMIE

A Martyr to Duty.

The savage murder of Capt. Francis Cromie, R.N., while defending the British Embassy at Petrograd, has all the marks of high tragedy. The victim was a hero in every sense of that much hackneyed word. Brave, accomplished, resourceful, patient, he had striven faithfully to rescue the Russian fleet from the midsummer madness that, by killing discipline, threatened to rob it of all fighting value. A dozen times he had faced the berserker rage of his mutineers and, by the nobility of his bearing and his fearless calm, had stayed their maniac passion and saved the lives of scores of officers. With infinite tact and courage he had carried on the naval war of the summer and autumn of 1917.

When the final collapse came and peace was inevitable, he destroyed his boats, sent their crews home and stayed himself to protect British residents in Russia, and, so far as he could, to hold together all the forces of sanity and reason. Each successful effort had given him a week or a month more for the service of Russia, trying to save her from enslavement. That he succeeded so often seemed beyond belief. His success had only heightened the horror of the final failure. Now he has died spending his last breath in the service of his murderers.

Secret of His Leadership.

His hold over his men was extraordinary and owed nothing to the gifts of the "Popularity Jack." He had no readiness to change his opinion, but his decisions were his authority. It was this, that those under him relied implicitly on his courage, his knowledge of craft and his unswerving sense of justice. He was infinitely patient in fathoming the troubles of others, infinitely persistent in seeing that those who served their country well got a full recognition of their merits. Let he was severe on those who failed through their own fault, and he did not spare himself from his own censure.

Once off Melmel his boat got its propellers entangled in a German net. For hours every effort to break loose failed. It looked as if escape was impossible. Cromie made no mystery of the situation. It might be necessary to destroy the boat to prevent its falling into German hands. To do this he would blow cut his tail, and, once on the surface, give his crew a few minutes to swim to their lives, when he would be ready to destroy the submarine. He took the entire blame for the situation upon himself. "I have got you into this and I do not see how I can get you out," he told them. At last a very determined, but highly perilous, backward dive broke the boat free and the danger was over. It was characteristic that this—Cromie's only even momentary failure as a submarine commander—was the thing that established him most firmly as a leader of men. He and his crew had faced death together, and he had taken the blame of it before them all. Cromie's war services began when he was forced a passage into the Baltic in E. 19 during the autumn of 1915. He appeared on the scene, therefore, after the more dramatic of Max Horton's successes. But it was not long before he made his presence felt. It was he who organized the systematic attack on the ships bringing the Swedish ore to Germany. Before the winter set in he had himself sunk ten of these and the German cruiser Undine as well. As a fact, from no single trip did he return empty handed. His contribution, then, to the British campaign in these waters during that fighting season was very considerable. When the pause of the long winter came it was natural enough that the chief responsibility for keeping the flotilla in fighting trim should fall upon one whose administrative capacity had so often been proved before.

The Crisis.

Cromie's place in history was made for him by the great crisis of 1917. The headquarters of the British flotilla were then at Revel, and when the revolution broke out Cromie himself was at Petrograd on leave. At the hotel in which he and a handful of other British officers were staying, he persuaded all their Russian conferees to retire from the ground floor and to leave the foreigners to face the mob. Their calmness and unconcern surprised and disarmed the revolutionaries when they broke in. But at nightfall it was said that shots were fired from the roof of the hotel, and on the following day the situation was saved. Cromie was, however, equal to it. But he was unable to stay at Petrograd, his duty being to return to Revel to protect his flotilla. He arrived there the day before the naval mutiny broke out. At Velsingfors and Kronstadt the outbreak was accompanied by the most hideous atrocities. More than a hundred naval officers were murdered with every circumstance of horror, and that at Revel things took a much milder turn was attributed by Russian officers, who lived through those awful days, entirely to Cromie and the British detachment.

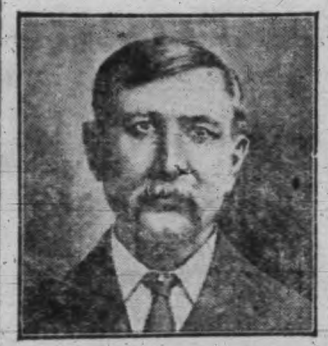
Cromie's headquarters were in the Russian cruiser Dwina, and in this ship, as in all others, the mutineers disarmed their officers and elected substitutes. One Russian officer whose severity had made him unpopular with the men was marked for vengeance, and when he sought refuge under Cromie's protection his immediate surrender was demanded. But Cromie's firmness, tact and good humor were equal to the situation and another life was saved. The mutineers set fire to the yard and town. It was Cromie's blue-jackets, organized as a fire brigade, that checked the conflagration.

It was, of course, impossible to resist the insane charge made in the constitution of the Russian fleet. All discipline was at an end; the men elected their own officers, Cromie's own body servant became captain of the Dwina. The strain on the English crews was extraordinary. The spectacle of all authority overthrown and sailor-men, like themselves, hitherto under discipline, made suddenly masters of the situation, might have shaken some at least in any body of men. But it was not for nothing that Cromie had the reputation of being a real leader of men.

He knew he had to trust his men, but he took care that they understood day-by-day and week-by-week exactly what the situation was. From the very beginning of these troublous times he had all his men around him every Sunday explaining the political and the war situation, telling them how each and all could help the common cause. In turn he could rely upon the committees that ran the fleet. Cromie's anxiety was, of course, to maintain the war against the Germans in the fleet. Without discipline the Russian fleet could do nothing. He begged, argued, cajoled to get order and authority re-established. "You cannot fight without it," he told them; "and if you doubt my words, ask my sailors." But

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



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"I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and many several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'.

In a week there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous."

ROBERT NEWTON.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The End Of It All.

It was the flag of the second attack on the Gulf of Riga that showed what the end must be. The few submarines and craft that were on the spot were left to their fate. The Dreadnought Fleet, that could not be moved except by permission of the committee of sailors, lay idly in port. The Oesel ports surrendered for the most without firing a shot. The crew of one ship abandoned her and blew her up. It was indeed a final proof that the Russian navy existed no longer.

When the end finally came and Lenin's Government decided on the shameful surrender at Brest, there was nothing for it but to take the British boats out to sea and destroy them. It was with a heavy heart that he parted with the ships that had fought so well, and with a still heavier heart that he said goodbye to his brother officers and the men who had served him so long and so faithfully. And it was much against his will that he remained at Petrograd as naval attaché.

Throughout 1915 and 1916 he had made his mark as a fighting man, as an administrator, as a strategist; he mastered the Russian language; he had shown infinite tact, patience and resource in getting all to work together in face of the thousand difficulties; he had kept his flotilla in repair and his men in good health and spirits. Two crowded and difficult years had seen him pass, so to speak, through one grade after another in the hierarchy of command—seaman, technician, the fighting leader, administrator, the planner and organizer of victory. It was a great experience and a unique training, a thing that would have made him invaluable to the service had he survived. But he was ready for still another role. As statesman and diplomatist he had still to play a lone hand in Petrograd.

The qualities that had made him a great leader of men also made him a great leader of statesmen. In the troublous times that had come upon the Russian capital, he could do for the British residents there service that no other could render.

After the Brest treaty there came another, perhaps unexpected, tribute to his work. For the enemy had let out at the peace conference that it was the British submarines that they had dreaded most throughout the war, and it was the first condition of peace that their activities should be ended, and an assurance given that the flotilla was no longer in existence.

First a Cold Then—Consumption

Catarrh Never Stops in the Nose or Throat, But Works Down to the Lungs.

Doctors Freely Recommend the Inhalation of "Catarrhazone."

An inflamed condition of the throat affords the necessary conditions to develop the germ of consumption. The medical world asserts positively that the infection of the majority of consumptives is caused in this way. For that reason we want you to know about Catarrhazone. It is a throat and lung healer made of the most potent healing germ-destroying vapor that quickly cures the worst case of Catarrh known.

Catarrhazone has been used in many lands for many years as the most successful, the most highly commended, most pleasant and efficient for disease of the respiratory passages the world knows. You can do nothing wiser to ward off the germ of consumption than use Catarrhazone. Complete outfit, guaranteed satisfactory, and sufficient for three months' treatment, price \$1.50, smaller size, 50c. All dealers, or the Catarrhazone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.

MINISTER IS HERE TO INSPECT CAMPS

(Continued from page 1.)

Dependents' Allowances.

Granting a few minutes of his time to a Times' representative while his machine was detained outside, the General made a few interesting comments on the many matters the people of the city have had at heart during the last few months. On the uppermost question of increased allowances for soldiers' dependents the General gave an answer which although it bears a note of encouragement is not the definite answer the people are demanding. "It is a matter entirely for the Government to decide, and not for the individual," he remarked, evidently entertaining a number of his rather stormy overnight speech on the Mainland. "It is impossible to make a definite statement at present as to the amount of the increase, but the matter is under consideration," he said. He added that the dependents could look forward hopefully to early action along this line. In Vancouver the General had expressed himself in favor of continuing the activities of the Patriotic Society which it has been represented should be disbanded in favor of the dependents now receiving money from the publicly subscribed fund obtaining their allowance through the regular army channels. The Minister expected to deal with the matter further at the meeting with the Board of Trade this evening.

Military Hospitals.

During his stay here the General will make a tour of the Military Hospitals of the district, and until he has done so he was not prepared to make any comments as to the future administration of the hospitals on the Island. He stated, however, that he did not believe that Victoria would have a large concentration hospital for the men returning home from this district to replace the present system as has been mentioned, but, as he explained, he would be able to make statements that will be more effective after he has made his tour of the district.

Siberian Force.

As to the number of men who will be training in Victoria with the Siberian force, General Mewburn pointed out that to talk figures on men training for the new theatre of war would be absolutely against the rules of the censor, but he was prepared to state that the Province had been definitely decided upon as the training ground for the men who will compose the Siberian Expeditionary Force. Victoria people, however, who had figured on Victoria being the centre for the Siberian force will be disappointed to hear that, according to the Minister's statements, a part of the force will train on the Mainland. The Willows Camp, however, will probably house a large portion of the soldiers.

Demobilization Problems.

With the enemy groggy, to use Gen. Mewburn's expression, many people are already anticipating that the time for the demobilization of the men in khaki is in sight more definitely than at any other period of the war. "The work of demobilizing the men who have thrown up their ordinary duties of life and left their home for overseas is already well advanced," he said. "The thousands who have returned home and have again taken up ordinary industrial duties demonstrate the work that has been done in the re-establishment of the returned man and the Soldiers' Re-establishment Commission on a good working basis to aid in this most important after the war problem. The Ministers at Ottawa have not overlooked the pressing necessity of being prepared for the re-establishment of the men who they return from the firing line. Although his time was too limited to enumerate them, he offered the assurance that the Government was not lacking in plans that would help the soldier to promptly resume his place in the industrial development of Canada to make up for the neglect in many branches that the war has made necessary."

Favors Co-operation.

General Mewburn is in favor of co-operation direct with the authorities at Ottawa rather than the individual effort. The Government wants the help and support of war veterans, and if they had things they were not satisfied with, he advised them to write direct to Ottawa rather than air their grievances locally. Personally he was only too willing to assist them and co-operate with them in the future. "It is easy to criticize," he pointed out, "and criticism helped but little. What the authorities would welcome more than anything else is criticism along constructive lines. Constructive criticism would help them solve the numerous perplexing problems that came before them, at this most important period of history, but destructive criticism did not assist them to get any nearer to a solution of the many difficulties they were confronted with."

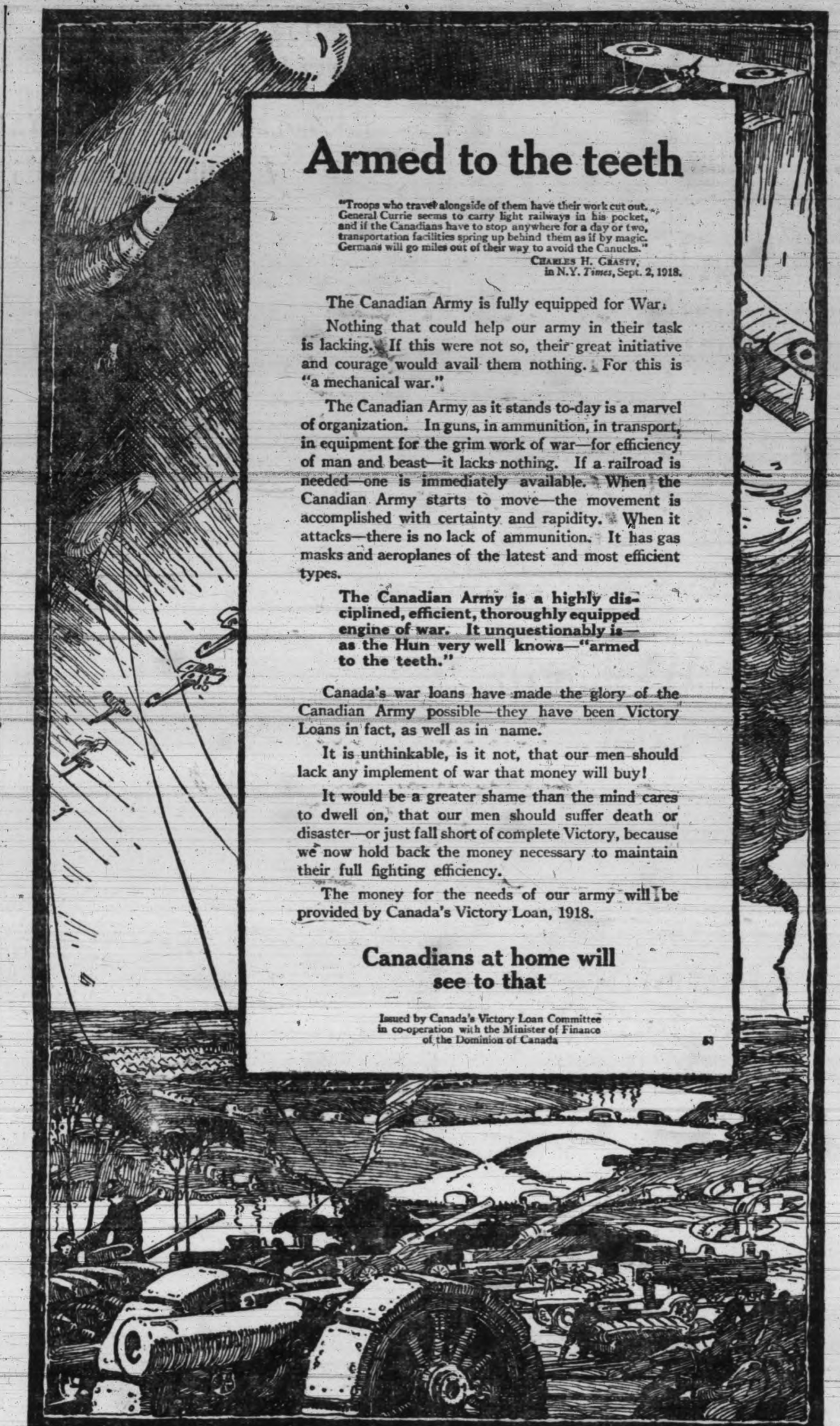
In regard to free medical attendance for soldiers' dependents he said that frankly he did not know how the problem was going to be worked out. The matter had been discussed at Ottawa and he had talked with the Provincial Premiers about it but no plan had yet been worked out.

A Family of Soldiers.

Following his statement that he would welcome co-operation with the veterans General Mewburn pointed out that while the country has a duty to perform for the men, the men had a duty to perform for the country. They had done their duty overseas, and now with everyone else in Canada they had to stand shoulder to shoulder in the work they had started in France or any other of the war zones. "I don't wish to appear boastful, but six of my closest blood relatives have paid the supreme sacrifice and six others have been wounded in France. I have been connected with the militia all my life, and when I had to retire from my command before the war it was one of the greatest regrets of my life that I could not go to France. I am among the unfortunate officers in 1914 who, being unable to go to the front, offered my services to the Government, and I have been in the game ever since."

His Military Career.

Major-General Mewburn comes from a very well-known military family. It is definitely known that twelve Mewburns have borne their share of fighting in France. He has lost one son who was a lieutenant in the 36th Battalion, and his therofore experienced the sense of loss felt by so many other Canadian parents. Another son is going away on the Siberian expedition. He obtained a commission in the "Famous 13th" in the early eighties, about the same time as Major-General Logie joined as a private. Then, after three months' treatment, price \$1.50, smaller size, 50c. All dealers, or the Catarrhazone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.



Armed to the teeth

"Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket, and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two, transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the Canucks."

CHARLES H. CRASWELL.
In N.Y. Times, Sept. 2, 1918.

The Canadian Army is fully equipped for War.

Nothing that could help our army in their task is lacking. If this were not so, their great initiative and courage would avail them nothing. For this is "a mechanical war."

The Canadian Army as it stands to-day is a marvel of organization. In guns, in ammunition, in transport, in equipment for the grim work of war—for efficiency of man and beast—it lacks nothing. If a railroad is needed—one is immediately available. When the Canadian Army starts to move—the movement is accomplished with certainty and rapidity. When it attacks—there is no lack of ammunition. It has gas masks and aeroplanes of the latest and most efficient types.

The Canadian Army is a highly disciplined, efficient, thoroughly equipped engine of war. It unquestionably is—as the Hun very well knows—"armed to the teeth."

Canada's war loans have made the glory of the Canadian Army possible—they have been Victory Loans in fact, as well as in name.

It is unthinkable, is it not, that our men should lack any implement of war that money will buy!

It would be a greater shame than the mind cares to dwell on, that our men should suffer death or disaster—or just fall short of complete Victory, because we now hold back the money necessary to maintain their full fighting efficiency.

The money for the needs of our army will be provided by Canada's Victory Loan, 1918.

Canadians at home will see to that

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

Followed Major-General Logie in this command. When General Logie succeeded General Lessard as O.C. Military District No. 2, and Colonel, now General Elliott was moved to Camp Hughes in Manitoba, Colonel Mewburn was brought to Toronto as Assistant Adjutant-General on the headquarters staff of this district. In this office he showed the same capacity for work as he did in his other spheres of operation. But what stood him in good stead was his experience gained as brigade major with Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, now archivist at Ottawa, who took the old 3th Brigade to the annual Niagara Camp for many years. This is where he gained his knowledge of administration.

Referring to those enthusiasts, who like himself had stayed with the old Canadian militia service many long years before the outbreak of war, General Mewburn said that he could assist without fear of contradiction that very man in that force who was of military age and physically fit for service was now overseas fighting for the Empire.

"It was heart-breaking," he declared, "to see men who had served for years in the old militia that the identification of the old units had not been preserved when the battalions were sent to the front. I believe you had in British Columbia four magnificent infantry battalions. How much better it would have been if the old identity of these battalions had been maintained in France. It would have kept up the esprit de corps and sentiment and

pride, and after all sentiment is what men fight and die for."

Confidence in France.

In speaking with General Currie and other personal friends at the front this summer, General Mewburn stated that they had all said that it was the greatest source of gratification to know that there were always men available to throw into the line as the occasion arose. They all knew the great work the Canadians had done at Arras, and how when the Germans found themselves opposite the men from the Dominion four extra divisions of the enemy had been immediately drawn up against them—evidently without avail. "The thing that impressed me most on my visit to France this summer," said the General, "was the splendid harmony among the troops, the keen enthusiasm, the lack of intrigue and the fact that every man was permeated with sincere desire to finish the job and to finish it well."

Major-General Mewburn spoke in words of highest praise of the hospital units and the marvelous sacrifice of the Canadian nurses.

Of the Canadian Corps in general, he declared it was self-contained without question, and British officers admitted it was the best striking force in France to-day.

Details of the army organization in England and in Canada were given and the Minister said no better raw material was ever produced the world over than the Canadian youth. In England, Canada had the finest training system of any army. Training had become something of a speciality, and in fifteen weeks now a man was made ready for the strenuous work of actual

warfare where before it required six months. He is accompanied by his staff, including Major-General E. C. Ashton, Adjutant-General, and Major-General J. L. Biggar, Quartermaster-General.

THE WEATHER
Daily Bulletin Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 12—5 a. m.—The barometer remains high in this vicinity, accompanied by fair weather, while heavy rains prevail on the Northern Coast. Fair, abnormally mild weather is reported in the prairie provinces.

	Temperature.	Max. Min.
Barkerville	46	46
Tatooch	56	56
Portland, Ore.	60	60
Seattle	64	62
San Francisco	64	64
Grand Forks	64	64
Penticton	70	70
Calgary	70	70
Edmonton	62	62
Qu'Appelle	70	48
Winnipeg	72	48
Regina	72	48
Ottawa	72	48
Montreal	66	66
St. John	80	80
Halifax	64	64

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.21; temperature, maximum yesterday, 60; minimum, 50; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .56; weather, fair.
Vancouver—Barometer, 30.22; tempera-

ture, maximum yesterday, 62; minimum, 50; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .20; weather, fair.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, maximum yesterday, 72; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.
Prince Rupert—Barometer, 29.84; temperature, maximum yesterday, 55; minimum, 46; wind, 24 miles E.; rain, .34; weather, raining.
Nelson—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 56; rain, .27.
Kaslo—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 57; rain, .25.

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A select range of this season's woolsens to choose from.

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ENGLISH SWEET MIXED PICKLES	Bottle	25c
ENGLISH SOUR MIXED PICKLES	Bottle	25c
SUNFLOWER SALMON	Tin	15c
BRUCE'S SPICED HERRING	Tin	25c
C & B SOUP	Tin, 50c and	40c
ROBIN HOOD PORRIDGE OATS	2 drums	25c
PACIFIC MILK	Tin	10c
KELLOGG'S KRUMBLES	2 packages	25c
LOCAL STORAGE EGGS	Dozen	60c
AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER	Lb.	55c

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Only 20¢ Only 20¢ Only 20¢

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We have secured the services of Mr. H. W. Hood, late of Winnipeg, who has had long experience in all classes of tuning and repairing. All orders will receive prompt attention.

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Britons, Friends, Countrymen Lend Me Your Ears

Monday will be Thanksgiving Day, which means that Saturday will be a very busy day at the Cash and Carry Store. We would advise you to shop early and take advantage of our specials.

Alberta Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for	Stuffed Olives, per bottle	25¢
Compound Lard, per lb.	Malbrook's Vinegar, per bottle	29¢
Flake White, per lb.	Brown Grain Vinegar, per bottle	14¢
Back Bacon, sliced, per lb.	McLaren's Jelly Powders, vanilla flavor, per pkg.	9¢
Oxford Pork Sausage, a lb.	Locano Seeded Raisins, large package	11¢
Beef and Pork Sausage, at per lb.	Griffin's Seedless Raisins, per package	14¢
McLaren's Cream Cheese, 9¢	Orange and Lemon Peel, at per lb.	40¢
McLaren's Cream Cheese, jars, for		
Queen Olives, per bottle		
23¢, 33¢		

Victoria's Cheapest Stores

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FISHING RIGHTS AND CHANCE FOR RETURNED MEN

Hon. William Sloan Refers to Opportunity With Deep Sea Trawling

GREAT OPPORTUNITY ON PACIFIC SEABOARD

The reservation of the fishing rights in certain East Coast waters, within the limits of which is Cowichan Bay, for the exclusive use of returned soldiers and sailors, is the substance of a petition addressed through the Military Hospitals Commission, Vancouver, B. C., to the Hon. C. B. Lalantyne, Minister of Naval Service, Ottawa, and a reply to which is now being awaited.

Having objected strongly a short time ago to the opening of Cowichan Bay to net fishing, it then being the intention of the authorities to issue a license to a private concern, Hon. Wm. Sloan, Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries, has been asked for an expression of his views on the matter.

Mr. Sloan's Views.

To a Times representative yesterday Mr. Sloan stated that it was true that the issue had been laid before him and asserted that he had the whole subject under review. He was prepared to go the limit in the effort to assist those men who had served so gallantly with the Allied Overseas Forces but thought that there was another field which offered a more fruitful and permanent field for their engagement in the development of the provincial fisheries than that suggested.

In making this statement Mr. Sloan explained that he had reference to the deep-sea fisheries which, other than halibut, had not been exploited to any extent. It had been demonstrated by what had been done in the way of deep-sea trawling off the British Columbia coast that the future of the fishing industry of the Canadian Pacific Northwest lay in the sea. There was no doubt, Mr. Sloan declared, that within a short time there would be a trawling fleet operating from the ports of British Columbia that would furnish a larger supply of food than has ever been produced by the estuaries.

This, he said, was a new industry with great possibilities, not a depleted one, to develop for the benefit of the men who had maintained the right of the Empire's fleets to traverse these waters. At present trawling was a new thing as far as the Pacific was concerned and experienced men were lacking and there was here an opening for concerted action on the part of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Military Organizations which gave promise of building up a large, profitable and firmly established industry.

Scheme Practicable.

To outline the project in all its details without carefully going into its many phases was an impossibility, but Mr. Sloan asserted that it had been given sufficient consideration to convince him that it was eminently practicable and that only intelligent and co-operative organization were necessary to assure its successful commercial operation and as a means for lucrative employment of many of those returned and returning from overseas service. The first requisite was the capital which he thought, should be provided after thorough consideration. Suitable boats and gear and experienced men to train the returned men as deep-sea trawlers would have to be secured. The men would be paid a living wage during their apprenticeship and in addition would be given a share in the profits to be eventually paid to them in the way of stock in outfit suitable for trawling, so that, having become proficient in navigation and skilled in the form of fishing in question, they would be in a position to separate themselves from the company, or the trawling school, and to engage in the business on their own responsibility.

Two ends of great importance would be served by such an enterprise, Mr. Sloan pointed out. One was that already referred to, namely, the developing of a new dormant field for the

profitable employment of the men and the other the laying of the foundations of a proficient Canadian merchantile class from which the personnel of a Canadian navy, if the maintenance of one were decided upon after the war, could be recruited.

Market For Fish.

It might be suggested that much depended on the market for the fish that would be obtained through the activities of the trawlers. There did not seem any reason for doubt on that score in the light of recent experience. The trawlers now engaged in Northern British Columbia waters were paying handsomely. The men had been making between \$250 and \$300 a month. The demand for the fish was strong throughout the Northwest and in Eastern Canada. The popularity of this class of North Pacific fish seemed to be established and a price of 2½ cents a pound for fish on the prairies was cheap at any time. At this rate there was a good margin for the producers, so that, with these facts in mind, it did not appear that there could be any reasonable doubt that the statement made as to the certainty of the future developments of this industry were based on anything but the firmest premises.

In its essentials, too, it was stated by Mr. Sloan, the proposal was not an experiment, as for years the fishermen engaged in North Atlantic fisheries of a similar character had had the privilege of securing a share in the stock of the boats engaged in the business. It was seldom that each of the members of a boat's crew had not a share in the boat, and often, acting on the principle that it is unwise to place all the eggs in one basket, they had shares in a number of the other boats of the fleet. This practice had been found to act as an incentive to increased and efficient work, and was a reason why the development of the industry in British Columbia waters, it could not be carried somewhat further for the benefit of the returned sailors and soldiers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OLDEST BANK IS NOW UNDER A NEW REGIME

Control of Bank of British North America Changed To-day

NO CHANGES IN LOCAL MANAGEMENT TO OCCUR

With the taking over of the Bank of British North America by the Bank of Montreal to-day the oldest institution of its kind in this Province came under a new management, and its control under the new regime shifted from London to the largest city of the Dominion. The local branch of the B. N. A., however, will undergo no change in its staff or its usual business, and will continue as the British North America branch of the Bank of Montreal.

The Bank of British North America was first established in 1825. On Tuesday all of the B. N. A. branches will open as offices of the Bank of Montreal. Negotiations were first opened between the leading officials of the two banks as far back as 1914, but, due to the war, nothing further was done until August of last year, when the whole question was again opened up. The amalgamation will involve the termination of the Royal Charter which the B. N. A. secured in 1840, and which renders shareholders liable only for the face value of their shares. By the terms of the agreement, stockholders in the B. N. A. receive £75 per share in cash or the option of receiving two shares of Bank of Montreal stock for each share of Bank of B. N. A.

Under the amalgamation the twenty-nine branches of the Bank of B. N. A. in Canada will be absorbed by the Bank of Montreal, bringing the total number of branches of the latter up to 271.

Under Royal Charter.
The Bank of British North America has always been upon a somewhat different footing from the other Canadian banks. It worked under special royal charter instead of a local one, and took advantage of the old-time Free Banking Act to obtain the right of issuing small notes. The head of the institution was not a president as in other banks, but a chairman who took the position in monthly rotation from amongst the directors in London. England, in early days the agencies in British America were controlled by an executive officer who only visited them occasionally.

The Bank was established with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 sterling, by merchants and others in London deeply interested in the commerce and prosperity of the North American colonies, and desirous of introducing capital for their future development. In the years 1836 to 1840, £639,000 sterling was paid up and employed in legitimate banking business at the branches, which were then opened in the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

During these years the business of the bank was conducted under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which authorized it to sue and be sued in the name of an officer in England, and similar Acts of the Legislatures of the several provinces in which branches were situated were obtained. But considerable practical inconvenience having been experienced in conducting the Bank's affairs under so many different statutes, which although alike in substance, contained conflicting conditions, the directors applied in 1849 to Her Majesty's Government for a Royal Charter of Incorporation, extending over the United Kingdom and all the North American colonies which was granted (it was understood) after communication with the Colonial Governments.

Peculiar Status.
During the discussion as to conditions on which a charter should be granted to the Bank, it appeared to be

THIS STORE CLOSING TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK

These Bargains Begin Sharp at 8 o'Clock



See Windows

Shop Early

A Broken Range of Women's Lingerie Waists Regular to \$2.95, To-night 98c

A broken line of Women's Dainty Lingerie Waists. They are developed from fine voile and cross-bar muslin with novelty collars and button cuffs. A few are trimmed with lace. This is a splendid opportunity to secure a dainty waist at a bargain price. Regular to \$2.95. To-night, 98c. —First Floor

150 Yards White Curtain Scrims 16c Yard

Pure White Curtain Scrims, with drawn-thread borders, full six inches wide. A hard-wearing quality and well worth securing a few yards at this special price. Special to-night, 16c. —Second Floor

Ladies' Sample Hose Values to 65c for 39c

Ladies' Sample Hose in silk boot and silk hose. Made with elastic tops and double soles. Colors, grey, tan, black and white, also misses' black and white silk hose. Values to 65c. To-night, 39c. —Main Floor

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Slightly Imperfect, Values to 50c, To-night 19c Each

Ladies' Dainty Handkerchiefs that are slightly imperfect. They are prettily embroidered in white or colors with hemstitched or scalloped borders in various designs. A splendid opportunity to replenish your handkerchief wants. Values to 50c. Special to-night, each, 19c. —Main Floor

Women's Directoire Knickers 59c Pair

Six-Dozen Women's Directoire Knickers, made with elastic at waist and knee. Colors, grey, white and black; medium and outsizes. To-day's value, \$1.00 pair. Special to-night, 59c. —Main Floor

White Flannelette Blankets at \$2.95

Just 25 pairs of these White Flannelette Blankets to go at this price. They are a nice weight and finished with pink or blue borders; size 66 x 77. Special to-night, pair, \$2.95. —Basement

Defender Cotton Yarn in Khaki and Grey, Regular 85c for 50c a Hank

A Special Selling of Defender Cotton Yarn in khaki and grey only. This is ideal for making warm sweaters, scarves, etc. A good strong yarn that does not shrink. Regular 85c per ¼-lb. hank. Special to-night, per hank, 50c. —Main Floor

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PHONE 171



REV. J. G. INKSTER

There will be no services in First Presbyterian Church on Sunday, and all other meetings are cancelled until the authorities permit it.

the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that a large paid-up capital afforded a better security to the public than the clause of double liability introduced into the charters of the local or colonial banks, and the directors were required to call up the remainder of the capital of £1,000,000 sterling, as a consideration for the grant of a charter of incorporation, whereby the shareholders were relieved from personal liability after payment of the full amount of their shares.

It is stated on good authority that the exemption from the double liability or from any liability beyond the amount paid up, was granted at the time of incorporation on account of much of its capital being at once forthcoming in gold and transmitted to the British American colonies at a very critical period in their histories.

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Just Use "Putnam's." Nothing simple in the way Putnam's Extractor clears away corns—it's magical. No more of the old-fashioned fussing with pads, plasters and flesh-eating salves. A plaster with such relics of the past. The best, newest, surest and most dependable remover of corns, callouses and foot lumps is Putnam's Corn Extractor. You'll be satisfied, you'll have happy feet, you'll dance with joy after using Putnam's Extractor, 25c. at dealers, everywhere.